The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. In Town, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence.—Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVIII. TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1844. No. 2225.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. JOHN HARRIS, and Mr. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; Mr. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; Mr. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; Mr. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; Mr. HUGO TAYLOR, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; Mr. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; Mr. PINGHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; Mr. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; Mr. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ——, Berrima; Mr. ROBERT DAVIES, for the District of Yass; Mr. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; Mr. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. PIERCE HEGARTY, Muswellbrook; Mr. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; Mr. JOSEPH LLOYD, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip; Mr. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will [illegible] k off the subscription list, wh[illegible] arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT,

CALLING AT PORT NELSON, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS,

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *ELEANOR,* 236 tons, Captain D. Macfarlane, is now taking in cargo at the Circular Wharf for the above port, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

Mr. M. JOSEPH,
Commerce House, or
Mr. J. B. METCALFE,
8476 Lower George-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

(To sail positively on the 1st of August,)

THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship *MARY SHARP,* Captain Mills, having three-fourths of her cargo on board, and ready for shipment. There is still room for about fifty tons of tallow, for which immediate application is necessary.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Agents. 28

Campbell's Wharf, July 1.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *OCEAN QUEEN,* A1 for twelve years, 207 tons register, B. Freeman, Commander, has room for about 100 bales of wool. This vessel has very superior cabin accommodation, for which an immediate application is requested. Apply to the Commander, on board, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, June 1. 7273

FOR LONDON.

For Passengers and Light Freight only.

THE fine fast-sailing SHIP *GANGES,* Captain Macdonald, having all her dead weight on board, and the greater part of her light freight engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to

A. B. SMITH AND CO.,
7868 Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing brig *JOHN DALTON,* 284 tons new measurement, A 1 for twelve years, built in 1843, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to Captain Denton, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to Mr. Fanning, Hunter-street. 8246

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER *ARIEL,* register tonnage, 146 51-94ths, new measurement, built at St. John's, N. B., in 1836. This vessel has been principally in the New Zealand trade for the last five years. She has lately been on the Patent Slip, and received a partial repair; at a trifling additional expense might be made a first rate vessel. Her sailing qualities require no comment: she is one of the fastest vessels that ever came to this port.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN GRAHAME AND CO.

Jamison-lane, Jamison-street, June 18. 7660

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

THE FIFTH PHILHARMONIC CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 3, at the Royal Hotel, on which occasion, from the general marked approbation expressed at the last evening's selection,

AULD ROBIN GRAY,
BLACK EYED SUSAN,
O PATRIA,
JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER, and
WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE,

will be repeated by Mrs. BUSHELLE and Mr. XIMENES. Also, Callcott's celebrated Glee,

ALDIBORONTIPHOSCOPHORNIO, and VIVA ENRICO.

Tickets 2s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Ellard, George-street. 44

TESTIMONIAL TO HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE BURTON.

AT a Public Meeting, held on Thursday, the 20th instant, it was resolved that His Honor Mr. Justice Burton be requested to allow his portrait to be taken, for the purpose of its being exhibited in some public place in the colony; and also that a copy of the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer be presented to His Honor on his departure for Madras.

Subscriptions for carrying into effect the above objects will be received by either of the undermentioned gentlemen, who form the Committee, or by the Secretary:

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council
The Honorable C. D. Riddell, Esq.
Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C.
John Campbell, Esq., J.P.
H. B. Bradley, Esq.
Rev. J. C. Grylls, M. A.
Charles Kemp, Esq.
A. Sillitoe, Esq.
T. W. Smart, Esq.
Clark Irving, Esq.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, JUNR.,
8472 Secretary.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 3857

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this Bank will be held on Friday, the 19th day of July next, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half year ending 30th inst., for the election of two of their body as directors, in the room of R. Scott, Esq., and J. W. Gosling, Esq., who retire, and for such other general or special business, touching the management and affairs of the Company as may be brought before the meeting.

L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.

Commercial Bank Office,
Sydney, June 19. 8178

BANK NOTICE.

THE Chairman and Board of Directors of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney hereby give notice that the following Branches of this Bank have been discontinued, and all unclaimed balances on the 31st ultimo transferred to this Office, viz.:

At Maitland, Windsor, and Goulburn.

L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.

Commercial Bank Office,
Sydney, April 1. 7475

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, in George-street, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July next, at twelve o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th instant; also, to elect four Directors in the room of William Brown, Esq., who retires by rotation, and of William Macnab, Alexander Campbell, and Francis Mitchell, Esquires, who have disqualified; and to determine upon any other matters of general interest to the Company.

Candidates for the offices of Directors are required to give fourteen days' notice previous to the day of election. Retiring Directors may be re-elected.

Notice is further given, that a Special General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the same place and time, or as soon afterwards as the ordinary business of the General Annual Meeting shall have been transacted, to consider and determine on the following proposals, which have been submitted by a requisition of twelve members, holding, together, one hundred and twenty shares, pursuant to the deed of settlement:—

"That such of the laws, regulations, and "provisions of the Company as vest the "management thereof in twelve directors be "repealed; and that, in lieu thereof, the "management of the Company be vested in "six Directors, with the same powers and "authorities in all respects which have "hitherto been vested in and exercised by "twelve directors: Provided that, notwithstanding the above alteration in the constitution of the Company, the Directors now "in office may continue to act as such "although exceeding the number of six; "but no vacancy shall be held to have "arisen, or be filled up, until the number "shall be reduced below six, unless it shall "appear expedient to the proprietors present "at any General Annual Meeting to re-elect "one or both of the Directors then retiring "by rotation, for the purpose of continuing "to the Company the benefit of his or their "services."

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

Sydney, June 20. 8122

THE Rev. J. K. WALPOLE announces that, in compliance with the wish of several inhabitants of Richmond, he intends to open a school on the 1st of July, ensuing. The terms very moderate.

Richmond, June 17. 8079

MRS. CROFT'S Seminary for Young Ladies will re-open on Tuesday, the 2nd of July.

Spring-street Cottage, Macquarie-place. 8443

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. O'NEILL, TAILOR AND DRAPER, from King-street to Bridge-street. M. O'N. takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support which he has been favoured with since his commencement in business, and hopes, with strict attention to punctuality, combined with moderate charges, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Colonnade, 13, Bridge-street. 47

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to inform his patients and the public that he has removed into Dr. Fitzpatrick's late residence, Spring-street, where he may be consulted as usual.

June 6. 7808

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE,

AND

SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Fifteenth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, England, Port Phillip, Hobart Town, Launceston, South Australia, and Cape of Good Hope; List of Ships in Harbour; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels expected in Sydney; Vessels laid on in London for these Colonies; Commercial Remarks; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; the Annual Report of the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company; Post Office Business; Import of Live Stock from 1834 to 1842; Colonial Wool; Importation and Consumption of Foreign and Colonial Wool into and from the Ports of Great Britain; Tide Table for Sydney Cove; the Wool Sales; Oil and Tallow Trade; Repeal of the Wool Duties; Table of Light Duties on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Freights, Exchanges, Sydney Price Current, &c., &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX
Proprietors.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH, OPPOSITE BRIDGE-STREET.

TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgeon-Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons of Holland, having with unremitted diligence made the science of Artificial Teeth his peculiar study, continues to SUPPLY ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on a principle which, for utility, comfort, or appearance, and nicety in the arrangement, (giving perfect restoration of the features, their natural symmetry, especially in the shape and expression of the mouth, combined with their durability), cannot, if equalled, be surpassed in any city of Europe; and for which he has received his DIPLOMA AS DENTIST, and testimonials from the Professors of Leyden and Utrecht Colleges.

Natural, Artificial, or the new patent Mineral Teeth, lately arrived from Paris, which will be found very superior to all others, as they will never change colour or decay, and their perfect resemblance to nature defies detection even by the closest observer. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever.

Natural Teeth beautifully mounted in Artificial Gums, on Mr. Emanuel's painless but effective system of self-adhesion, without springs or clasps of any kind, from one to a complete set.

All operations appertaining to the Dental Art attended to on sound surgical principles.

Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity: it is far superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the teeth for years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. The tooth warranted never to change colour. Mr. E. can confidently assert that this is one of the most valuable inventions ever introduced, and he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed.

Malformation of children's mouths eradicated, in cases where the teeth project too forward or backward, without extracting the permanent teeth. Loose teeth fastened. Artificial palates, on a new principle. Scorbutic gums cured. Teeth cleaned of the tartar.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. SO AS TO MEET THE MEANS OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

All Consultations free.

Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. each. Instantaneous relief for the toothache sold, in bottles from 2s. 6d. to 6s. and upwards.

Mr. E.'s specimens of artificial teeth on view daily.

☞ Old plates, or misfits of artificial teeth remodelled, and made to fit the mouth with comfort.

Ladies and families attended at their private residences.

At home from Nine, A.M., till Six, P.M.

Observe—two doors from Mr. S. Lyons's Auction Mart. 8505

TO COUNTRY SETTLERS.

THE Undersigned will be happy to exchange any goods he has on hand with Settlers for country produce, or sell on commission their produce of any description; he can accommodate them with store-room. For particulars apply at the City Depôt.

HENRY FISHER,
6491 Corner of King and George-streets.

"ALE! MORE ALE!!"

THE Glorious Sun, the Father of Light,
Illumines the world so splendidly bright,
Her rays she extends, all beauties to show,
None I think equals that of the "Rainbow."
A Rainbow was built, not only of wood,
But of stone, bricks, and mortar, and kept by Toogood,
Stands at the corner of King-street, where you can avail
Yourself, if you choose, with the best of good Ale.
I don't wish to boast—it is not my tact,
Call in and taste, one trial proves the fact;
But said I have, and will say it again,
If not better, it equals the Sparkling Champagne.
Arrangements I've made for a regular supply
Of Spirits, Ale, and Wines, to be beat I defy;
Though a short time in the business, I've learnt what is what,
I have all my best Ales come through Lyall and Scott.
Some folks they crow off their prices so low,
The public not aware of the imposition, I know;
I could, if I like, a long-tale unfold,
Of the trash that is bought, by the puffers is sold.
My motto's "Industry," and ever shall be,
I thank, with great pleasure, all my friends that I see;
Buys naught but the best, if better, I would,
Spirits, Ale, and Wine, at the Rainbow's
TOOGOOD.

BEE HIVE, PITT-STREET.

JUST LANDED—
One Thousand pieces Long Cloths
Four cases Regatta Shirts
One bale Striped Shirts
One case Cotton Braces.
One bale Checks
All marked exceedingly low.

ALSO,

TO THE LADIES,

Two cases very superior Alpaca cloths or French Lustres, at 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per yard, sold in England at 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. per yard, a most beautiful texture for dresses suitable to the present season.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON.

July 1.

N. B.—Wanted six first rate salesmen, accustomed to the London trade. 48

ARGYLE NEW STEAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, GOULBURN.

BENJAMIN AND MOSES, of the Argyle Stores, Goulburn, beg to acquaint the numerous settlers and stockholders of the counties of Argyle, King, Murray, St. Vincent, and the neighbouring districts, that, having purchased a powerful steam boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for carrying on the manufacture of tallow, they will be ready to receive sheep and cattle intended for slaughtering, at their establishment at Towrang, adjoining the township of Goulburn, in three or four weeks; where buildings for carrying on the business, ON THE MOST EXTENSIVE SCALE AND IMPROVED PRINCIPLES, will be erected, and where numerous stockyards and paddocks, well fenced in, are already prepared.

In calling the attention of the public to the above, Benjamin and Moses feel confidence in stating that tallow prepared at their establishment will be inferior to none hitherto produced in the colony, as they have engaged a first-rate tallowchandler to superintend the rendering thereof, an experienced engineer to conduct the machinery, and competent persons for the other departments.

Further particulars, stating the day of commencing operations, list of charges (which will be on the lowest possible scale), &c., will appear in a future advertisement.

Argyle Stores, Goulburn, June 6. 8425

DAPTO AND ILLAWARRA SHEEP AND CATTLE STEAM MELTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has, at his Steam Mills, Dapto, formed an establishment (for which his premises afford great conveniences) for melting, by steam, sheep and cattle. The Dapto Mills are only one day's journey from Bong Bong, and the owners of the *Sophia Jane* have undertaken to convey the tallow to Sydney at ten shillings a ton.

A person who thoroughly understands the business, having served his time to it in England, has been engaged to manage the melting department.

The price will be, for melting a bullock, ten shillings—a sheep, ninepence; for which the tallow will be packed, and delivered on board the steamer. Parties must find their own casks, or pay the cost price of them.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Croft, Auctioneer, 579, George-street, Sydney (opposite the *Morning Herald* Office); Mr. J. J. Higgins, Berrima; or

GEORGE BROWN,
Dapto Mills.

P.S. The boilers are sufficiently large to melt one thousand sheep in a day. 3200

TOONGABBEE, NEAR PARRAMATTA.

A MOST complete and highly improved APPARATUS for STEAMING FIVE HUNDRED SHEEP or FORTY HEAD of CATTLE daily will be in operation here in sixteen days from this date (26th June), under the superintendence of a person of twenty years' experience in the tallow trade. Terms—For Cattle, 2s. per head, or in lieu thereof the hide and offal will be taken. For Sheep, 1½d. per head, which includes the expense of fellmongering. These charges include the expenses of casks, packing the tallow, delivery at any wharf in Sydney, and rations for men in charge of stock sent to this establishment. An advance of £25 per ton will be made upon all tallow consigned to Major Wentworth's agent in London, and the highest market price given for fat cattle or sheep.

N.B.—Stock sent to this establishment depastured gratis in paddocks where there is abundance of water and grass.

Toongabbee, June 25. 3417

TO GENTLEMEN,

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON beg to announce to their connexion and the public, that they have just received from their agents designs for the latest fashions, with a general assortment of materials suitable for a tailoring trade of the first order; they flatter themselves that the scientific and expeditious manner in which the orders entrusted to them are at all times dispatched is too notorious to require comment, but they pledge themselves that they will, in these depressed times, offer the same advantages in the regulation of their charges, as in the cut, quality, and workmanship of their goods.

A fresh supply of gentlemen's white and coloured shirts, elastic riding belts, self-adjusting India-rubber and buckskin braces, Merino and lambswool shirts and drawers, stocks, scarfs, opera ties, and Paris kid gloves, with every article necessary for the wardrobe of a gentleman.

N.B.—Tailors supplied with cut lengths of cloths, silk serges, silicias (black and drab), sewings, buttons, and trimmings, of every description, at a liberal reduction for the trade.

Emporium, 268, Pitt-street. 8217

TO PUBLICANS.

THE Undersigned continue to supply their XXX Ale and Double Brown Stout at one shilling per gallon.

ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH.

Kent Brewery. 7612

ON SALE,

HYSONSKIN and CONGOU TEA, of best quality
Taal and clayed sugar
Coffee
Manila cordage.

A. CAMPBELL BROWN,
8086 Charlotte-place.

STARCH, AT FIVE-PENCE PER POUND,

To be had only at S. F. Mann's Grocery Establishment, Pitt-street.

THE Manufacturer solicits, a trial which will prove the article is superior both in strength and quality to any imported starch, and as it has been subjected to the test of chemical process he confidently asserts one fourth is saved to the consumer.

An allowance to the trade.

Sydney, April 10. 4002

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5000 well-rooted orange layers from the well-known good stocks planted by Barker and Norris, from one to three years old; a few deciduous trees, and about 200 healthy oak. The above may be inspected on application to

J. BROWN,
1629 Cheshire Cheese, Parramatta Road

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—Dr. M'William's account of the Niger Expedition has been borrowed from the *Herald* Office, by some person whose name has been forgotten; he is requested to return it, as it is wanted. 8376

SHEEP.

FOR SALE, two thousand ewes of a very superior description, of ages from three to five years, now depasturing in the district of Wellington; stations given in. Application to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.

Hunter-street. 8450

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT MILLER AND CO., OF PARRAMATTA.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to pay their accounts forthwith to Mr. John Hamilton, of Parramatta, or at my office, 465, George-street, Sydney.

HUTCHINSON BELL,
Official Assignee to the Estate.

June 24. 8373

NOTICE.—The Immigrants per *Royal Saxon* will be ready for engagement on Monday Morning, 1st July. The ship will be off the Circular Wharf.

There are 47 families, 53 single women, and 35 single men, mostly farm labourers. 41

WANTED, a Cook; none need apply who are not able to produce unexceptionable references. Apply between nine and ten o'clock in the morning to Mr. Samuel Lyons, George-street. 8483

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THE EXTENSIVE WHARF AND PREMISES, at Miller's Point, late in the occupation of

MR. H. MOORE.

If sold, the principal part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at a moderate rate of interest.

For particulars apply to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
7270 Fort-street.

STORES TO LET.

THE OFFICES and STORES, rented by Mr. Robert Wood, opposite the *Herald* Office, are to let from the 1st of July next.

8418. KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.

TO LET, in the most central part of George-street, excellent commodious dry STORES, consisting of three floors; an extensive enclosed yard adjoins same, and can be let with it. For further particulars apply to

J. J. COHEN,
8207 Watchmaker, Silversmith, &c.

FAMILY RESIDENCE TO LET, at the corner of Pitt and [illegible] streets, in the occupation of Dr. Thompson, possession of which will be given on the 30th July next. Apply to

S. LYONS,
8130 George-street and Charlotte-place.

TO LET, Family Residences on the Chippendale Estate, at very moderate rents. Apply to

Mr. DELOITTE,
7655 Miller's Point.

FARM OF ABBOTSBURY.

THE above well-known Farm, situated about twelve miles from Parramatta, will be either sold or let. Immediate entrance can be given. Apply to R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., O'Connell-street. 8672

TO BE LET, OR SOLD.

AN eligible FARM and HOMESTEAD, situate in the district of Picton, and known by the name of CRAIGEND, containing about one thousand two hundred and eighty acres, about sixty of which are cleared, and in a state of cultivation. There is an excellent house upon the land (suitable for the residence of a genteel family), with the necessary outhouses, consisting of a large barn, dairy, stockyards, huts, and all other requisites. It is well watered, and adapted either for dairy, grazing, or agricultural purposes. It also commands a valuable and extensive back run. Application to be made to

ALLAN M'GAA,
8508 Queen-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LEASE OF SHOP AND STORES

In George-street, opposite the Market, near the Police Office, for six years and three months, subject to a rent of £7 10s. per month.

W. H. CHAPMAN has received instructions from Messrs. Campbell and Co., and Mr. J. Black, to submit to public competition,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND JULY,

At ten o'clock precisely,

On the premises, between the extensive business places of Messrs. W. Bosmer and T. Bowden,

THE SITUATION FOR BUSINESS

is unequalled, and is now used by Mr. P. Peterson, as

OIL AND COLOUR STORES.

The lease is disposed of on account of Mr. P.'s intended departure for New Zealand.

The premises contain, on the ground floor, Shop, Parlour, Kitchen, and Store Room; with Bedrooms and Verandah up-stairs, and a cart entrance on the south, leading to Stores of 50 feet by 13 feet.

Leases and all papers can be seen by any party wishing, at the City Sale Rooms, No. 514, George-street. 8447

MOUNTED POLICE HORSES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at Carters' Barracks,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND JULY,

At Twelve o'clock,

Nine Horses, belonging to the Mounted Police, considered unfit for service of that Corps.

Terms at sale. 8463

PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, 3RD JULY,

at eleven o'clock,

PLATED GOODS—comprising sugar tongs, silver-mounted table and chamber candlesticks, snuffers and trays, liqueur and cruet frames, toast racks, &c.

CUTLERY—comprising scissors of all descriptions, razors, table and dessert sets of knives and forks, with carvers to match; pruning, pen, pocket, and other knives; Horse fleams, improved slide castrating clams, &c.

Terms, cash. 10

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

MR. BLACKMAN has been honoured with instructions from Mr. Justice Burton, in consequence of his intended departure for India, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Cumberland-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 9TH JULY,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

DRAWING, DINING, SITTING, BED, DRESSING-ROOM, AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, consisting of,—

Sofas and couches
Dining, loo, card, side, and other tables
Chairs
Sideboards
Chimney, pier and toilet glasses
Bedsteads and furniture
Wardrobes
Chests of drawers
Carpet and hearth rugs
Fenders and fire irons
Book cases
Blinds
Curtains
Oil cloth, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Kitchen, laundry, and pantry furniture and utensils

N.B. CATALOGUES may be had and permission to view furniture, three days prior to the day of sale. 8390

Five Thousand Sheep—Splendid Station, Working Bullocks, Horses, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

IN THE DISTRICT OF MORETON BAY.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND JULY,

At eleven o'clock,

5000 Sheep, more or less
80 Working Bullocks
3 Horses
3 Drays
1 Cart.

At Burrandowan, on the head of the Boyne River, in the district of Moreton Bay.

TOGETHER WITH

A large assortment of tools and agricultural implements.

The station is particularly well watered, and the land of an uniform good description.

There are four good huts on the head station; also a comfortable slabbed house, stockyards, &c.

There are six shepherds' huts, provided with 600 hurdles; there is also a fine woolshed close to the head station; 100 feet long, verandahed all round, floored throughout with sawn timber; a commodious press-room, store, &c.

The [illegible] of the present road to the shipping port, (Moreton Bay), is about 180 miles, but a much nearer road is practicable.

Terms at sale. 8481

THIRTY ACRES OF LAND AT THE HAWKESBURY.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND JULY,

At Twelve o'clock,

Thirty Acres of Land at Liverpool Reach Hawkesbury, commencing on the Hawkesbury River at the south-west corner of Burrowe's Farm, and bounded on the east by his western boundary, bearing north ten degrees thirty minutes, west eleven chains eighty links; on the north by a line bearing west ten degrees thirty minutes, south twenty-one chains fifty links; on the west by a line bearing south ten degrees thirty minutes, east sixteen chains; and on the south by the Hawkesbury to the point of commencement; being the land purchased by the said John Williams, as Lot 3, in pursuance of the advertisement of 7th September, 1841.

Title from the Crown.—Terms at sale. 8480

BATHURST.

TWO DAYS' UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. SLOMAN will sell by public Auction, AT HIS ROOMS,

On FRIDAY, the 5th JULY next,

A quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,

Consisting of—A sofa, dining and other tables, chairs, wash-stand, chest of drawers, stretchers, crockery, and kitchen utensils; also, a winnowing machine, in capital order; about 5 cwt. farm-fed pork, sixty to seventy three-bushel bags, &c.

AND

On SATURDAY, the 6th JULY,

TO CLEAR OUT,

MERCHANDISE, &c.,

Consisting of—
Twenty-two fustian and cord jackets
Twenty-four pairs ditto trousers
Seventy pairs flushing trousers
Twenty-nine sleeved and other waistcoats
Six fustian coats
Three kegs paint
Six silver watches
Four sets knives and forks
Ten bottles ink, and mustard
Twenty-nine pairs pint and quart decanters
Six glazed hats
Nineteen dozen common cups and saucers
Five pairs trace chains
A lot of gig whips
Three dozen shut knives
Four sets table mats
Backgammon board
Spirit stands
Four pair hames
Twenty dozen needle cases
Twenty-four frying-pans
Twelve gridirons
About five cwt. leather
Twenty-four boxes toys
Fourteen shawls
Six bridle heads
Six martingales
About a ton of fine flour
Thirty-four pairs of shoes and boots
PIANO, in capital tone
Eighteen hats
Dressing-case
Lucifer matches
Garden chair
Filter
Three lamps
One pair scales
Two metal teapots
Three Italian irons
Five axe handles
Twelve rack combs
Three spy glasses
Lot gun wadding
Four hundred gun flints
Cullender
Three swing dressing glasses
Four hanging glasses
Sixty gown prints
Eleven pair iron candlesticks
Three casks Irish pork,
&c., &c., &c.

The sale will commence each day at eleven o'clock precisely. 8433

TO STATIONERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, 3RD JULY,

at eleven o'clock,

Two cases playing cards
One case message cards, various sizes.

Terms, cash. 9

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES ROBINS.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN WEST MAITLAND.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JULY,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned valuable properties, consisting of—

A House in West Maitland, at present under lease to, and lately occupied by, the Commercial Bank at £120 per annum.

A House in West Maitland, adjoining the above, lately occupied by Mr. Chambers, Solicitor.

A House and Store in West Maitland, occupied by Mr. Bourne Russell, at the yearly rent of £120.

The whole is mortgaged for £1500, interest paid up.

Further particulars will be made known in a future advertisement, or at the time of sale.

Terms, Cash. 8390

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1844.

GROSE FARM.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24th June, 1844.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, with reference to the advertisement dated 21st ultimo, that the Paddocks at Grose Farm have been divided into eight lots as undermentioned, and that they will be put separately to Auction for Sale on Lease or License for one year, commencing 1st August next, at the Colonial Treasury, Sydney, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 17th day of July, namely:—

Lot 1.—Is estimated to contain 18 acres, and comprises two Paddocks, fenced, with the Old Stockade, and the Garden and Yard attached thereto, and is situated at the north-western end of Grose Farm, but excludes the Police Station at the western extremity. Upset price £30.

Lot 2.—Estimated to contain 13½ acres, comprises two paddocks fenced [illegible] of the farm. Upset price £[illegible]

Lot 3.—Estimated to contain 26½ acres, comprises two paddocks fenced; it is bounded by a fence dividing it from lots 2, 4, and 5. Upset price £15.

Lot 4.—Estimated to contain 17½ acres, in one paddock fenced; it is bounded by the Parramatta Road, and divided by a fence from lots 3, 5, and 6, and the road along the creek bounding lot 1; out of this lot will be reserved a road, extending from a slip panel on the Parramatta Road to the creek near the Stockade. Upset price £10.

Lot 5.—Estimated to contain 32 acres, comprises two paddocks fenced, it is bounded by the Newtown Road, and by fences dividing it from lots 3, 4, and 6. Upset price £20.

Lot 6.—Contains 40 acres in one paddock fenced, and is situated at the junction of the Parramatta and Newtown Roads, and is divided by fences from lots 4 and 5; it excludes the Police Station at the eastern corner. Upset price £30.

Lot 7.—Estimated to contain 18 acres, in two paddocks fenced; it is situated between the Old and Newtown roads. Upset price, £10.

Lot 8.—Estimated to contain 6 acres, in one paddock fenced, and is situated between the Old and New Parramatta Roads: it excludes the 3 roods and 2½ perches fenced off at the western extremity. Upset price £5.

The purchasers will be required to pay down at the time of sale, the amount of one half year's rent in advance, and before allowing possession of the lands or buildings, they must enter into an engagement, with two sureties, for the due payment of the remainder of the rent on the 1st February, 1845, in default of which, the land will be entered on by the Government, and the license or lease annulled.

The parties will be required to keep the fences and buildings (where any) in repair, and not to cut or injure any of the trees on the land.

Further particulars respecting the land can be obtained at the office of the Surveyor-General, where a plan of the paddocks will be seen, and respecting the conditions at the Colonial Treasury.

OCCUPATION LICENSES.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11th June, 1844.—It having been represented that it would be more convenient to intending purchasers, that the licenses for the undermentioned lands should be put up to sale at Hartley, the district in which they are respectively situated, instead of at Sydney and Bathurst, as advertised on the 8th and 20th ultimo, notice is hereby given, that the occupation licenses for the lands in question will accordingly be put up to auction at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, the 11th of July, at the Police Office, Hartley, namely:—

COOK AND ROXBURGH.—1. 640 acres, at Cullen Bullen.

COOK.—4. 640 acres, at Blackheath. 7. 850 acres, near Wolgan. 8, 9. 640 acres each, near Wolgan. 14. 640 acres, near Wallerawang.

WESTMORELAND.—3. 1050 acres, at Coolang. 11. 640 acres, at Ganbenang Swamp. 25, 33. 640 acres each, at Taglow Creek. 32. 640 acres, at Moral Werang. 40. 640 acres, at Beung, near the head of the Fish River. 61. 1100 acres, at Blaxland's Swamp, near Lowther. 62. 560 acres, at Solitary Creek. 63. 960 acres, same place. 64. 640 acres, at Bindo Flat, near the head of Ganbenang.

GEORGIANA.—73. 1000 acres, at the Abercrombie River, near the Burra Burra Creek.

LAND SALE.

AT eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 10th of July, the following portions of Crown land and town allotments will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Police Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

SOUTH BRISBANE.—1. 1 rood and 1 perch, allotment No. 1 of section 5. 2. 1 rood, allotment No. 2 of section 5. 3, 4. 1 rood and 1 perch each, allotments Nos. 3 and 4 of section No. 5. 6—7. 1 rood each, allotments 6—7 of section 5. Upset price, £100 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

STANLEY.—1. 24 acres, parish of Ipswich, portion No. 1, commencing on the Bremer River. 2, 3. 20 acres each, same place, portions Nos. 2 and 3. 4. 42 acres, same place, portion No. 4. 5. 27 acres, same place, portion No. 5. 6. 44 acres, same place, portion No. 6. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

JULY 1.—*Nimrod*, barque, 232 tons, Sullivan, from the Whale Fishery, having left Sydney 17th August, 1843, and Port Stephens on Wednesday last, with 320 barrels sperm and 80 barrels black oil.

DEPARTURE.

July 1.—*Jane Goudie*, barque, Captain Goudie, for London, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. Skeato, Dr. Falloon, Mr. M'Millan, Mr. J. C. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Locker, Mr. Caldwell, Mrs. Gemmer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Comyns, Miss Howarth, Messrs. John Hawkins, James Wire, Robert Alexander, James Crawford, Francis Mason, J. Marshall, Latoward, Anthony Thompson, and Master W. E. Hallen.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 1.—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 20 casks tallow, 30 trusses hay, 9 bales wool, and 200 bushels maize; *Echo*, 24 Johnson, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, from Wollongong, with sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 1.—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Matilda*, 16, Ward, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Sarah*, 49, Anderson, for Lake Macquarie, with sundries.

The *Achilles* is expected to sail for London on Sunday next. The *Ocean Queen* will also sail about the same time. The *Ganges* is also rapidly filling up.

The schooner *Waterlily* has proceeded to Newcastle to take in part of a cargo of coals for Hobart Town, returning to Sydney in a day or two to fill up.

The barque *Regia* and the schooner *Abercrombie* are about to proceed through Torres Straits in company.

The *Coolangatta* will sail for Launceston via Newcastle to-morrow.

The *Royal Saxon* is now lying at the Circular Wharf, and the *Regia* off Lamb and Parbury's Wharf.

The *Jane Goudie* has been detained two or three days through the insubordination of her crew. They were brought on shore on Saturday last and placed in the watchhouse, and others having been shipped in their stead, the vessel proceeded to sea yesterday morning.

NEW STEAMER.—It is in contemplation among some of the watermen at Dawes's Battery, to build a small steamer, of little more tonnage than the *Ferry Queen*, to ply between Campbell's Wharf and Milson's Point.

IMPORTANT TO WHALERS.—In consequence of several whales, both of the black and sperm species, having made their appearance close to the Heads within the last six weeks, Captain Moriarty intends issuing an order to the signal master at South Head, that, in the event of a similar occurrence, word is to be passed up by telegraph, and the different whalers will be made acquainted with it. By this means there will be a chance of them being captured, as we are seldom without one or two whalers refreshing in the harbour.

The *Nimrod* has not taken any oil since leaving Port Stephens. From the reports given by Captain Sullivan whales must still be very plentiful—eleven days after leaving Sydney she had three fish alongside, but a gale of wind coming on, they all broke adrift during the night, and she has been equally unfortunate with several others which they had killed. She had spoken no other Sydney whalers than what have been already reported. The boat's crew lost consisted of Otaheitians and New Zealanders, and the officer was also a man of colour; and, therefore, not the same person who left Sydney in the capacity of third mate. The *Nimrod* spoke the schooner *Terror*, on Friday last, off Bird Island, hence for Newcastle.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

July.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets	HIGH WATER, morn	HIGH WATER, even.
2	TUESDAY	7 6	4 54	0 42	10 6

New Moon, July 16, 33 m. to 1, morning.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal, paying in advance, are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears. 8422

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

MR. SCOTT'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE able and right-minded speech of the Honorable Mr. SCOTT in the House of Commons on the 13th March, published in our paper of Friday last, has done good service to New South Wales, and laid the colonists under deep obligation. It is seldom that either honorable members in the lower House or noble lords in the upper, when speaking on questions relating to this distant part of HER MAJESTY'S dominions, display so full, and distinct, and accurate an acquaintance with the subject as that by which Mr. SCOTT'S speech is characterised throughout. One might suppose that he had been a resident in the colony, and a grazier beyond the boundaries,—so graphic are his pictures of life in the bush, and so warm his sympathies with the hardships of those who lead that life.

To interest the feelings of the House in the concerns of this country, Mr. SCOTT adverted to its importance to the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain. "We have at present," he remarked, "a colony with a population of 150,000 persons, consuming annually the almost incredible proportion of from £10 to £12 per head of British exports. We have the wonderful example of an infant state, at the distance of 16,000 miles, in which 150,000 persons take two-fifths of the amount of exports taken by the thirty millions inhabiting the States included in the Zollverein of Germany, and send two-thirds of the whole quantity of wool that is sent by the same States to this country." And these splendid results are ascribed by Mr. SCOTT to their proper source—the enterprise and industry of the "licensed occupiers beyond the boundaries." "It is to these men, the real surveyors of the country," he very justly and forcibly says, "that the Government and this country are indebted for the discovery of the land, the acquaintance with its mountains and its rivers, the knowledge of its resources, the acquisition of its territory, and more especially for the addition to its wealth: for the colony must have remained comparatively insignificant had its resources been confined to the limits of the nineteen counties."

Having thus furnished the House with the means of estimating the value of this class of our colonists, contributing so largely as they do to the prosperity of the whole colony, and consequently to its capabilities as a purchaser of British merchandise, the honorable member proceeds to describe the humiliating condition in which they are held by the nature of their tenure. The toil, the anxiety, the expense of discovering and forming stations in the remote interior—the mode of life which the uncertain tenure renders it unavoidable for the settler to pursue when he has at last taken possession and completed his arrangements—and the social, moral, and intellectual evils to which such a mode of life inevitably leads,—are depicted with a minute faithfulness to truth which the settler's own pen could scarcely excel, and which must, we would fain hope, have impressed the House with a deep sense of the impolicy and cruelty of the Government regulations. "It is not," he adds, "it is not the inability of these persons to supply themselves with the necessaries and many of the comforts of life, *it is the existence of the law of the Government*, which, by rendering it liable that that may be another's to-morrow which is theirs to-day, renders it imprudent for them to raise buildings for another's benefit. They will not sow in order that another may reap; they will not plant in order that another may cut down. They dare not build a house which, meeting the eyes of envy or of covetousness, they may lose in consequence of having built it: they dare not build, because the GOVERNOR may of his own free will, deprive them thereof."

But Mr. SCOTT goes on to show, that the evils inseparable from this wretched tenure affect not the licensed grazier only, but the public at large, by preventing the outlay necessary for the proper getting up of wool. "The wool of New South Wales is equal in quality to the German, but the greater part of it is got up in a very inferior manner: the reason is obvious; the great flockmasters dare not erect proper shearing sheds, wool sheds, or washing pens, for the purpose required." The consequence is, that our fleece goes into the British market depreciated, by adventitious circumstances, below its intrinsic value.

In Mr. SCOTT'S argument, from the analogy of tenure in Ireland, there is a strong coincidence with the reasonings of Mr. BOYD, and several other speakers at our late public meeting at the Royal Hotel. "Nothing," he says, "arrests energy so much as uncertainty. It would be needless in me to attempt to impress on the House the evils of the abstract principle of uncertainty of tenure. Has uncertainty of tenure contributed to the prosperity of Ireland? Do you seek to perpetuate such a system there? Or has a commission of landlord and tenant been sitting for nearly a year for the purpose of removing such a monster grievance, and such a bar to the improvement of the country? And if uncertainty of tenure be so unjust and inexpedient in Ireland, you will hardly recommend its adoption or continuance in New South Wales?"

For all the great and growing evils incident to our present system of depasturing, there is but one remedy—the right of pre-emption; "the right," says Mr. SCOTT, "to purchase at the minimum Government price, the lands which they have discovered, almost as much as COLUMBUS discovered America, *and to which they, and they alone, have given the value they now have*. This right has been given by America to those occupying lands in the interior."

Besides the moral and the commercial reasons urged in favour of a redress of this class of our grievances, Mr. SCOTT forcibly urges its *political* expediency; and winds up his manly speech with the following summary of his argument:—

> I rest, therefore, my application for papers, with a view to obtain the right of pre-emption of lands, and to bring the matter under the immediate consideration of her Majesty's government, on the basis of reason and of justice—I appeal on the ground of equity and of fairness, and on the interests of the colony and the mother country—I apply on behalf of the civilization of the natives and the morals of the colonists—I rely on the benefits which commerce would derive, on the principles of sound policy—I regard the prospective security and safety to the empire, but rely mainly on the circumstance that the indulgence or act of justice which is asked would inflict no harm or injury on any one; and if I did not believe that this measure would not hurt the wool-growers of this country, connected as I am with a county that supplies large quantities of wool to the manufacturers, I should be the last person in this House to bring forward such a measure. But believing, as I do, that the competition is not between the home growers and the colonial, but between the colonial and the foreign, I bring forward the question with the confidence that it will meet with the support of Her Majesty's Government.

We would suggest to the Committee of our Pastoral Association to take into their consideration the propriety of conveying to Mr. SCOTT the grateful sense entertained by the colonists of his valuable exertions in their cause. The least we can do is to present to him our hearty thanks; especially as we have reason to believe that the House of Commons is not the only place in which he has advocated our interests. It is stated on respectable authority, that the honorable gentleman, accompanied by Mr. ARCHIBALD BOYD, of New England, now on a visit to London, waited personally upon Ministers to urge the necessity of revising Lord STANLEY'S Land Act; and that they obtained a virtual promise that such revision should be granted, if a large majority of our Legislative Council should express an opinion in its favour. That such an opinion *will* be expressed, there can be no doubt; and that it will be perfectly *unanimous*, we sincerely hope. *Then* will our Giant Grievance be removed, and prosperity be restored to our long-suffering country.

PORT PHILLIP.

THE overland mail of Saturday last, brought us our usual file of Melbourne papers, for the week ending June 22. The principal portion of all the papers is occupied with reports of the proceedings in the Legislative Council in Sydney. We find, however, copies of the petition which has been finally adopted by the Squatters and Separationists, who held their great meeting in Melbourne, which will be forthwith forwarded to his Excellency the GOVERNOR, to be transmitted to HER MAJESTY, and which will also be laid before the Legislative Council here. In this petition the resolutions which we published a fortnight since are embodied; and besides them, the petitioners set forth that the sum produced during the last year in the District of Port Phillip, by the £10 license fees, was £7925, and by the assessment on stock £6276, and they complain that of this sum only £5509 had been expended in the district for the purposes for which they were authorised to be levied; the remainder, as the petitioners allege, having been transferred to, and expended for, the benefit of the middle or Sydney district. The petitioners submit "the three following principles as those which, if efficiently carried out, are best adapted to the removal of the evils" of which they complain, so far as their pastoral interests are concerned.

> 1. An equitable system of long leases, to those persons who now occupy, and also to those who may hereafter wish to occupy, Crown lands for pastoral purposes.
>
> 2. A preferable right of future purchase to such occupants.
>
> 3. An assurance of compensation, to the occupants of pastoral Crown lands, for their improvements on those stations, of which they do not become the purchasers, from those who may purchase the same.

The petitioners complain of the upset price of £1 per acre for Crown lands; and they urge also, that the franchise should be extended to those having a certain property in stock, instead of being based, as at present, solely on the tenure of landed property;—and the petitioners conclude with the following prayer:—

> Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and to adopt such steps as may seem expedient, for the purpose of long leases of the pastoral lands of the Crown, for the present short and insecure tenure of their occupation—of granting them a preferable right of future purchase—and of securing to the occupants compensation for improvements on those stations of which the possessor does not become the purchaser.
>
> And for the purpose of satisfactorily effecting the foregoing objects, to cause an act to be passed, erecting the district of Port Phillip into an independent colony, and enacting, that certain defined property in live stock shall carry the elective franchise, and that certain other property in live stock shall constitute a qualification, for members of the *Legislative Council of the colony of Port Phillip*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

MONDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice STEPHEN and a Common Jury.

MISDEMEANOR.

George Tasker was indicted for having, on the 10th of April last, forged the endorsement of one John Griffiths to a cheque upon the Bank of Australasia, for £1 1s., drawn by Henry Halloran, with intent to defraud the said John Griffiths. Other counts of the indictment charged the prisoner with having uttered the said cheque with intent to defraud the said Henry Halloran.

It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Griffiths, that the prisoner was employed by him in the capacity of a clerk and collector, and in the performance of that duty had delivered an account to Mr. Halloran, who gave him in payment a cheque for one guinea, payable to the order of Mr. Griffiths; and by the evidence of a clerk in the Bank of Australasia it was shown that the cheque with the forged endorsement of G. W. Griffiths upon it was presented and paid at the bank. The prisoner however was not identified as the party receiving the money, but it was stated by Mr. Griffiths that when taxed with the fraud he admitted having received the money.

The prisoner when called upon for his defence admitted having received the cheque, but alleged that he had afterwards lost it, and stated that his admission to Mr. Griffiths was not of receiving the money, but merely of receiving the cheque.

His HONOR left the Jury to form their own conclusion upon the evidence which had been tendered, whether the prisoner had forged the endorsement, whether he had merely uttered the cheque, or whether his own account of the transaction was the correct one.

The Jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty upon the whole indictment; and Mr. Keck having been asked as to his character, stated that the prisoner had been three times tried for offences similar to this; on two occasions he had been convicted, and on a third occasion he had been acquitted upon a point of law.

His HONOR then sentenced him to be imprisoned in Sydney Gaol for three years, and at the end of that period to find security for his good behaviour for twelve calendar months more, himself to be bound in the sum of £100 and two sureties of £40 each. In passing this sentence, His Honor remarked, that, after the character which he had heard of the prisoner, he very much regretted that the existing state of the law would not permit him to pass a heavier sentence.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF BASE COIN.

James Hamilton was indicted for having in his possession eighteen counterfeit half-crowns, at Parramatta, on the 16th of April last, with intent to utter the same.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner having been given in charge by Mr. Green, a publican, of Parramatta, for passing bad money, was searched by the police, when 13s. in good money and eighteen counterfeit half-crowns were found upon him, the latter being wrapped up in an old rag and placed in a different pocket to that in which the good money was kept. It also appeared that the prisoner, shortly previous to his apprehension, had been seen in company with a man named North, who was taken in custody about the same time, for passing a base half-crown at Mr. Green's.

The prisoner in defence stated, that he had found the base coin shortly before the time of his being taken into custody, and strenuously denied all knowledge of its being bad.

His HONOR left the jury to determine upon the evidence, whether the prisoner had a guilty knowledge of the counterfeit nature of the coin, and intended to have uttered them as charged by the indictment.

The Jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence until the case of his supposed accomplice, North, should have been disposed of.

UTTERING BASE COIN.

George North was indicted for having uttered a counterfeit half-crown to one Robert Davis, at Parramatta, on the 16th of April last.

The prisoner was proved to have given the half-crown in question to Mr. Davis, a publican of Parramatta, in payment for a nobbler of lemon syrup; and it appeared that shortly after this he was apprehended at the instance of the prosecutor (Davis) and of Mr. Green, also a publican at Parramatta, upon whom he had during the same day passed a bad half-crown. When searched at the watch-house another half-crown corresponding in appearance to that which he had previously uttered was found upon him, and he was proved to have been seen in company with the prisoner Hamilton, who was last tried.

The prisoner stated in defence that he had received the half-crown in question along with several others in exchange for a one-pound note, and that the five good half-crowns which were proved to have been found upon him were part of such change.

His HONOR having briefly summed up the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was then remanded in order to give the Attorney-General an opportunity of determining whether or not he would indict him for the second charge of passing a bad half-crown at Mr. Green's.

SENTENCE.

James Hamilton, who had been previously found guilty of having base coin in his possession with intent to utter the same, was then placed at the bar, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney Gaol for the period of two years, the first week of every month in the first year to be passed in solitary confinement.

WILFUL MURDER.

William Henry was indicted for the wilful murder of Joseph Perry, at the Clarence River, on the 19th May, by stabbing him in the stomach with a knife, thereby inflicting a wound from the effect of which the said Joseph Perry expired on the following day.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL briefly stated the circumstances of the case, and proceeded to call

Patrick Donoghue, labourer, of Clarence River, who stated, that on the evening of the 19th of May he was at Sharp's public house, in that neighbourhood, in company with several others; before arriving at the public house, and while approaching it from the wharf at which he landed, witness heard a good deal of noise like that of a quarrel, and on entering he saw both the prisoner and the deceased: the former was walking about as if desirous of quarrelling and fighting with somebody, and endeavoured to oppose witness's entrance; witness pushed him back and went in; the deceased also told the prisoner to be quiet: could not say whether the deceased touched the prisoner or not; but if he did touch him it was not in a rough manner; the deceased was not drunk, and the prisoner, although rather tipsy, was fully able to take care of himself, and to know what he was about. After the deceased had requested the prisoner to be quiet they approached the fire-place together, and the prisoner taking a clasp knife from his pocket threatened to cut the deceased's entrails out, following up his threat with a stab which opened the stomach of the deceased and laid some of his entrails bare; witness, with the assistance of others, bore the deceased to a man named Craig, who dressed the wounds as well as he could, no surgical aid being procurable, and the prisoner, who saw what he had done, walked away. Craig, who acted as master of the house, refused in the first instance either to assist the deceased, or to take the prisoner in custody, but he afterwards rendered the necessary aid; witness and some others afterwards secured the prisoner, who declared that if he had had an opportunity "he would have served a dozen more of them in the same manner." It was on a Sunday night that this occurred, and on the following evening the deceased expired; the prisoner assigned no reason for acting as he had done.

John Macdonnell, shoemaker, of Clarence River, was at Sharp's public house on the evening in question, in company with the last witness; was not present, however, when the wound was inflicted, but saw the deceased after he had been stabbed; the wound was on the left of the stomach, and the entrails were protruding; witness afterwards went into the house, when Craig told prisoner that if the deceased died of the injuries he had received, he (prisoner) would be hanged, and the latter replied that "it was no harm to stab the deceased as he was no Christian." The prisoner afterwards said that "if he had had time he would have ripped open a dozen more of them." The prisoner made but little resistance when first taken, but he afterwards endeavoured to escape. Witness saw a knife taken from the pocket of the prisoner the same night; believed the knife produced was the one; the prisoner was rather in liquor but not drunk, and the deceased appeared also to have been drinking.

Richard Craig: Knew the deceased, Joseph Perry, who was in the employment of Mr. Sharp; witness was superintendent for Mr. Sharp, and had charge of the public-house; on the evening in question witness heard some dispute between the prisoner and deceased in an outside yard between the hotel and a building used as a tap-room; he afterwards heard them in the tap-room, and shortly after this Donoghue knocked at the door, and said that a man had been stabbed; witness, who had retired to bed, did not believe Donoghue, and therefore refused at first to open the door. Upon hearing deceased's voice, however, he did so, and saw deceased with a severe wound in the stomach, from which his entrails were protruding; witness dressed the wound, the prisoner standing by at the time; in answer to questions from witness the prisoner said that "he had given the wound and must suffer for it;" prisoner said "that he had been struck and knocked down," and witness ascertained, from the statements of persons about the premises, that the prisoner had been knocked down and struck twice by Donoghue; witness did not serve any liquor to the prisoner or any of the men present, nor was liquor served out by any of the parties engaged about the premises under his direction; did not believe the prisoner to have been in liquor on the Sunday evening.

The prisoner here interrupted the witness, and declared that liquor had been served to him and to others by him (Craig).

Witness resumed: Was sure he had served the prisoner with no liquor; there were nine persons on the premises that night; the prisoner was in the service of Mr. Sharp, as a slaughterman, but resided half-a-mile off; Perry, who was also in the employ of Mr. Sharp, usually stopped on the premises; the deceased had been there all day, and the prisoner had been there for two hours before the time the former was stabbed; was quite sure the prisoner had had no liquor from him; the only liquor served out that day was a gallon of ale, given to some draymen. Donoghue stated the circumstances in the prisoner's presence, to which the latter made no reply. There was a second wound in the left breast of the deceased, which appeared to have been inflicted by a sharp-pointed knife. The deceased said, in the presence of the prisoner, that he (prisoner) was knocked down by Donoghue, while he (deceased) was between them, and when the prisoner rose deceased found that he was stabbed, without knowing how or by what instrument. Witness told Donoghue of this on the following day; could swear positively that no spirits were drunk upon the premises that evening; was positive that the prisoner was not in liquor; Mr. Sharp was at his own dwelling, where he always resided, and witness always managed the public-house as Mr. Sharp's servant.

By the prisoner: Did not see any rum drank there; did not sell any spirits at all, having none in the house to sell, and his supplies having been run out.

By the Judge: Witness clearly understood from deceased that the latter had been wounded while between the prisoner and Donoghue.

Re-examined: There was not a constable within twenty miles of the spot, nor any person to look after the good order of public houses. There was a quarrel between Donoghue and a man named Lawrence Macdonald, but witness did not know what it was about; saw Donoghue strike Macdonald while he (witness) was dressing the deceased's wound, but did not call out to them to be quiet.

Thomas Wesley: Came by water to the public house, on the Sunday evening in question, in company with Macdonald and Donoghue, and saw the deceased come out of the house and tell Donoghue he had been stabbed; witness agreed, at Donoghue's request, to assist the latter in securing the prisoner, which they did, tying his hands behind him with a piece of rope; the prisoner might have been drinking, but he was not drunk; after having been secured prisoner said, "if he had had time he would have served a dozen more of them the same way."

By the JUDGE: Did not hear the prisoner say anything about Donoghue having knocked him down; did not see Donoghue strike the prisoner at all; was sure that Donoghue was not intoxicated.

Oliver Fry, Commissioner of Crown lands for the Clarence River district, residing about thirteen miles from the place in question, stated that having been informed by Mr. Sharp's storekeeper of what had taken place, he went to the spot where the deceased lay, and found him in a very weak and agonised state; he did not live more than ten minutes after having completed his statement to the witness; did not ask the deceased whether he had any hope of life, but believed the deceased was aware he was about to die; witness abstained from such an enquiry from the fear of too much exciting the dying man.

His HONOR was of opinion that the deceased's mental certainty of death was not sufficiently proved, and as the case was strong enough without the dying declaration it was not brought forward.

In reply to a question from the prisoner, Mr. Fry stated, that the deceased admitted his belief of the blow not having been intended for him.

Patrick Donoghue was then re-called, and in answer to questions from His Honor, confirmed what he had before said, denying that he was in liquor at the time, or that he had ever knocked the prisoner down. All he had done to the prisoner was to push him as before stated. Did not think the prisoner could have mistaken the deceased for him. Had never quarrelled with the prisoner at any time. Witness did not strike Laurence Macdonald, but pushed him off for interfering with him when he was taking the prisoner into custody.

By the prisoner: Did not tell any of the Border Police that he had knocked the prisoner down in the tap-room, and would serve him out.

This closed the case for the Crown.

The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, declared that owing to his intoxication he had no recollection of the affair at all, but he had been greatly abused and ill-treated, and there were many about the premises who could have proved this if they were in Sydney to do so.

His HONOR in addressing the Jury said, that although a difficulty arose as to whether the prisoner was or was not intoxicated, owing to the contradictory nature of the evidence upon this point, this difficulty could have no effect upon the Jury in considering their verdict, as it was a well known principle of law that he who committed an act of violence when drunk, should be made to answer for his conduct when sober. There could be no doubt, from the nature of the evidence they had heard, that the wound received by the deceased had been inflicted upon him by the prisoner, and that this wound had been the occasion of his death. The circumstances, therefore, under which the crime had been committed, were all that the Jury could take into consideration, and unless they could come to the conclusion that the prisoner had struck the blow while labouring under a degree of excitement approaching to madness, caused by some previous ill-usage, they must find him guilty of the capital charge. If the blood of the prisoner was believed to have been heated through previous provocation until he lost control over his passions and struck the fatal blow, the crime would be reduced to manslaughter; but if such was not the state of things, the crime would still amount to wilful murder, even although the blow might have been intended for another. There was a third state of circumstances, namely, that the wound had been inflicted accidentally; but of this he was bound to say there had been no evidence. His Honor then recapitulated the leading points of the evidence which had been tendered on the part of the Crown, leaving the jury to determine upon the facts according to their own judgment.

The Jury, after having retired for about five minutes, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

His HONOR, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, expressed his gratification at the merciful view of his case which had been taken by the Jury, remarking, that if they had found him guilty of the capital charge he should have been compelled to pass upon him the extreme sentence of the law, without holding out any hope of its being departed from in his favour. The prisoner's own defence had been rested upon the ground of intoxication, probably under the erroneous belief too often entertained by persons in his condition, that drunkenness was an excuse for crime, but instead of being really an excuse it was rather to be considered as an aggravation of the offence, for drunkenness was in itself a crime, besides being the primary cause of by far the greater portion of those acts of atrocity which came under the cognizance of the law; and those who deliberately prepared themselves for violence by getting drunk in the first instance, were justly held amenable to justice for whatever crimes they might commit while they were in that state. If the law was not imperative upon this point, there would be no security for life and property, as the plea of drunkenness might at all times be set up as an excuse for crime. *His Honor* then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life.

Court adjourned at about a quarter past five, until nine o'clock this morning.

[The adjournment until nine o'clock is in order to afford time for the arraignment of the prisoners for trial, with the view of facilitating the business of the sessions, but the trials of the day will not commence before ten o'clock.]

NOTICE TO JURORS.—In consequence of the heavy pressure of business during the present Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, it is not the intention of the Judge to adjourn, as hitherto, in order to enable the jurors to leave the Court House and procure refreshment. An adjournment for a quarter of an hour only will take place, at about one o'clock each day; but if a capital case is in the course of trial the jurors will be permitted only to retire to their room; and as the period of a quarter of an hour is intended to be strictly adhered to, it is suggested that the jurors should provide themselves with refreshments, so as to be under no necessity of leaving the Court House.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

PRESENT:—The Mayor; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, Macdermott, and Flood; Councillors Agars, Brown, Chapman, Cowlishaw, Coyle, Driver, Jenkins, Jones, Hill, Holden, Taylor, Thurlow, and Smidmore.

THE MARKETS.

The Chairman of the Market Committee brought up a report, which was referred for consideration until the next day of meeting.

BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.

A petition was presented from Mr. John Taggart, the subject of which was that he, being a proprietor of houses within the City of Sydney, was subjected to loss in consequence of the establishment of boiling-down and other offensive establishments in the neighbourhood of his properties, in consequence of which his tenants had given him notice to quit; and the prayer of the petitioner was that the Council would take steps to have the nuisances removed.

The petition was received and its consideration deferred until the next meeting.

WATER COMMITTEE.

A report was presented from this Committee, the consideration of which was also deferred to the next meeting.

POLICE.

The Council, after some time having been spent in desultory conversation, went into Committee on the Report of the Police Committee, in estimating the amount required for police purposes during the six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1844.

While in Committee a discussion took place whether the Council should estimate for 70 or 90 constables.

Alderman ALLEN moved and Mr. JONES seconded, the increase to ninety constables, but this was lost, and the Report of the Committee, with its estimate for the half year commencing yesterday, 1st July, was adopted.

The estimate was as follows:—

Estimate of the expenses of the Police Department of the City of Sydney, for the half year, from 1st July to 31st December, 1844.

	Rate per annum. £	s.	d.	Six months. £	s.	d.
JUDICIAL.						
1 Police Magistrate, at	300	0	0	150	0	0
CLERICAL.						
1st Clerk, one at	200	0	0	100	0	0
2nd ditto, " "	160	0	0	80	0	0
3rd ditto, " "	150	0	0	75	0	0
4th ditto, " "	130	0	0	65	0	0
5th ditto, " "	115	0	0	57	10	0
6th ditto, " "	100	0	0	50	0	0
EXECUTIVE.						
Superintendent of Police	300	0	0	150	0	0
4 Inspectors, at 4s. 6d. per day each	....			164	5	0
12 Sergeants, at 3s. 6d.	....			383	5	0
70 Constables, at 3s...	....			1916	5	0
1 Messenger, at 1s. 6d.	....			12	18	6½
1 Office-keeper, at £20 per annum	20	0	0	10	0	0
CONTINGENCIES.						
Clothing for constables	400	0	0	200	0	0
Postages, Stationery, Fuel, Light, and incidental expenses ..	200	0	0	100	0	0
				£3615	3	6½

The Council was adjourned (without question put) until further summons.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, an adjourned second meeting: The trustees of Gosling, Browne, and Co., £4220 4s. 2d.; E. J. Cory, £7307 1s. 8d.

In the estate of Welch and Eldridge, an adjourned third meeting: Thomas Holmes, £6 14s. 2d.; the Union Bank, £503 5s. 9d.

In the estate of Hercules Watt a special meeting was held, for examination only.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

James Moin, an adjourned second meeting, at ten o'clock.

Kenneth Munro, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past ten.

John Hosking, a special meeting, at noon.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

George Thornton, a special meeting, to decide on an offer of composition, at two.

Peek and Campbell, a special meeting, at half-past two.

BINDING TO THE PEACE.

THE Police Court was occupied for two hours and a half yesterday, before Messrs. Windeyer, Griffiths, and Flood, in hearing the case of R. Lowe v. H. Macdermott, John Macfarlane, and Samuel Moore, for a breach of the peace. After the case had been called on, Mr. G. R. Nichols informed the Court that he appeared for Captain Moore, and Mr. R. Johnson for Dr. Macfarlane; Alderman Macdermott conducted his own defence.

Mr. Waring, Assistant Superintendent of Police, deposed: About five o'clock on Saturday evening he received the warrant he now produced, and put it in force against Mr. Macdermott, who arranged with witness that the other defendants, Dr. Macfarlane and Captain Moore, would surrender themselves as soon as he could get a message conveyed to them, and accordingly about an hour after they surrendered themselves; after which they were taken before the Mayor, who admitted them to watch-house bail, to appear and answer the charge now before the Court.

Robert Lowe, Esq., M.L.C., residing at Horbury-terrace, Sydney, deposed to the truth of the following information, sworn by him, before Dr. Mitchell, on Saturday afternoon.

> "City of Sydney to wit.
>
> "Robert Lowe, Esq., residing at Horbury-terrace, in the City of Sydney, appeared personally before me, James Mitchell, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the City of Sydney, and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith—Last night an individual named Macfarlane, a surgeon of this City, came to my residence aforesaid, and presented a note from Mr. Macdermott, addressed to me, demanding my object with reference to a remark made by me towards him in the Legislative Council, and after I had read the note, I declined giving any answer. And this day, about twelve o'clock, the said Dr. Macfarlane, came to me in Elizabeth-street, accompanied by a man called Captain Moore; Captain Moore immediately demanded an explanation, and said, if I refused he would adopt ulterior measures, and from their insulting and provoking language to me, I was obliged to leave my chambers, and I am now led to fear, and in fact I am truly fearful the said Macdermott, Macfarlane, and Moore, will do me some serious injury, unless they are placed under restraint. I bear them no malice, nor do I make this affidavit through any vindictive or revengeful motives, but merely to seek personal protection from anticipated violence, and under such circumstances, I pray for immediate redress in the matter.
>
> "ROBERT LOWE.
>
> "Sworn at Sydney, 29th June, 1844, before me,
>
> "J. MITCHELL, J.P."

Mr. Lowe then deposed as follows: The three defendants are the parties alluded to in my information, which is true; I now produce the letter in question. The following letter was then put in and read.

> "8, George-street, Sydney,
> "Friday Evening, 28th June, 1844.
>
> "Sir,—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of to-day, in which you are represented as having alluded to me. I beg to enquire with what object such allusion was made. My friend, Dr. Macfarlane, who will deliver you this letter, will receive your reply.
>
> "I have the honor to be,
> "Sir, your most obedient servant,
> "H. MACDERMOTT.
>
> "To —— Lowe, Esq., M.C.,
> Horbury-terrace, Sydney."

Mr. Lowe then continued his deposition as follows: Captain Moore stated I had taken a mean advantage of Mr. Macdermott, by alluding to him behind his back, or something to that effect: I drew Dr. Macfarlane's attention to the insulting nature of the language used towards me by a gentleman whom he had introduced as representing Mr. Macdermott, on which Mr. Macfarlane said, "I adopt that language, Sir;" upon which I requested these gentlemen to leave my chambers; they refused to do so, on which I myself left them, leaving them there.

Cross-examined by Alderman Macdermott: I never saw you before to my knowledge; I charge you with intention to provoke me to fight a duel; from my knowledge of these matters, I consider the letter tends to that purport; I declined answering the letter, upon the grounds which I mentioned to Captain Moore on Saturday morning, and which I now state—namely, that I considered my privilege, as a member of the Supreme Legislative Council, protected me from giving the explanation required; also, that I did not consider that Mr. Macdermott's rank in life gave him a right to such explanation; and that I was bound to the peace; I did not tell Dr. Macfarlane at the first interview that I was bound to keep the peace; I do not at this moment think that Mr. Macdermott will commit a breach of the peace.

Alderman Macdermott here disclaimed having any intention of committing a breach of the peace by sending the letter in question.

Mr. Lowe continued: From what Mr. Macdermott now says I do not think he will commit a breach of the peace; Dr. Macfarlane told me that his instructions were pacific; I consider, as a member of the House, that I may use any language about any gentleman, whether inoffensive or not to any gentleman, without being accountable for it out of the House; I consider Mr. Macdermott's being blackballed in the Australian Library had something to do with the matter in debate on the Presbyterian Church Temporalities Bill; I will not say why I am bound to keep the peace.

Alderman Macdermott here said—Well, I hope you will find it safer and less annoying in future, to insult ladies and clergymen than aldermen.

The witness then appealed to the Bench, and deposed: I now swear, from what Mr. Macdermott has now said, that I think he will commit a breach of the peace; he said to me just now, that it would be safer to insult clergymen and ladies than aldermen; from that, and the whole tenor of his examination, I swear I am apprehensive he will commit a breach of the peace, notwithstanding his disclaimer to the contrary, and his knowledge of my being bound to the peace.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. JOHNSON for Dr. Macfarlane: The letter was not delivered to me through the post, but Dr. Macfarlane brought it; when I read the letter I laughed at it, and told him I did not know what answer to make to it; I decline stating why I laughed; I expressed no contempt towards Dr. Macfarlane, who said his intentions were pacific; I said I should think they were so from Mr. Macdermott's situation; I said Mr. Macdermott came here sergeant in a marching regiment; Dr. Macfarlane then said, he was one in the Commission of the Peace, to which I replied, there are a great many persons in the Commission of the Peace. When Dr. Macfarlane left me, I expected to hear further of it; and I did hear further of it, for the next morning I found Dr. Dr. Macfarlane and Captain Moore in my chambers; Dr. Macfarlane introduced Captain Moore to me as Mr. Macdermott's friend, when I told Captain Moore that Mr. Macdermott was not my equal; he replied, he himself was my equal as a captain in the army. I apprehend a breach of the peace from Dr. Macfarlane; I do not swear that I apprehend personal violence from him; there are various ways of breaking the peace.

Cross-examined by Mr. NICHOLS for Captain Moore: From Captain Moore's language and demeanour towards me, I apprehend a breach of the peace from him; I did laugh at Captain Moore, he said it was no laughing matter, and that laughing matters sometimes became serious; Captain Moore's manner was rather warm throughout.

After the complainant had closed his case, Alderman MACDERMOTT submitted to the Court, that even according to Mr. Lowe's own evidence the Court ought not to hold him to bail, because he had distinctly denied that he was now under any fears of personal violence from him; besides, if the Court did hold him to bail for acting as he had done it would be holding out an encouragement to parties who felt aggrieved by members of the Supreme Legislative Council abusing their privilege, by making improper remarks about persons not before the Council, to take the law into their own hands, and break the heads of such gentlemen as did so, before they had time to get warrants for the purpose of having them bound to the peace.

The Court considered, that if Alderman Macdermott had exercised due caution, by retaining the assistance of a professional gentleman, he might not have been so far implicated as to render it necessary to bind him over, but the Court was bound to take judicial knowledge of the manner and spirit in which he had conducted his defence, as well as the statement he had made about insulting clergymen and ladies in future.

Alderman Macdermott in reply, expressed a hope that if he was bound over to keep the peace, the Court would take into consideration the difference of station between him and the complainant, as given in the words of the latter, and merely require moderate bail.

Mr. NICHOLS, for Captain Moore, hoped that all that would be required would be a personal recognizance, as that was the usual way of disposing of such cases. Besides, after what had been said by his client, as to his opinion of Mr. Lowe's conduct, the Court would see at once that there was no reason for fearing that Captain Moore would ever call out the complainant.

Mr. R. JOHNSON, on behalf of Dr. Macfarlane, submitted, that as the complainant had not condescended to state what particular kind of a breach of the peace he was fearful of being committed—he had not even sworn that he would be libelled or placarded—and therefore there was no fear of a breach of the peace being committed by him (Dr. Macfarlane) on Mr. Lowe, who had stated that his client informed him, when he waited on him, that his intentions were of a pacific nature.

The COURT ordered each of the defendants to enter into a bond to keep the peace towards the complainant for twelve calendar months, in £200 each, with sureties in £100.

After the decision of the Court had been pronounced, Mr. Macdermott said he was prepared to give the complainant a guarantee for his (Mr. Macdermott's) recognizances, if he would accept of it.

Mr. Lowe considered the language of the defendant as a proper ground for the Court increasing the amount of penalty as regarded Mr. Macdermott.

The COURT was of opinion that the amount ordered was sufficient. The three defendants having given the sureties required soon after left the Court.

PUBLICANS' NIGHT LICENSES.

YESTERDAY the following night licenses were granted by Messrs. Windeyer and Miles:—

John Solomon, Albion Inn, George-street, till 11.
James Gannon, Sportsman's Arms, Phillip-street, till 12.
Michael Cohen, Glasgow Hotel, Pitt and Park streets, till 11.
James Schofield, Patent Slip Hotel, Sussex-street, till 12.
George Clarke, General Washington, Prince-street, till 12.
Robert Henderson, ————; Sussex-street, till 11.
John Blake, Shamrock Inn, Campbell-street, till 12.

COLONIAL LITERATURE.—*The first number of the Colonial Literary Journal* appeared on Thursday, and is to be continued weekly. It is intended to comprise a summary of the news of the week; but its principal feature will be the purely literary articles, to which one-half of it is to be devoted. Each number is to contain an original essay upon some subject of general interest, and extracts from publications both colonial and English. It will require a very extended circulation to enable the proprietors, who appear to have entered upon their task with great spirit, to supply so much sterling matter as is contained in the *Colonial Literary Journal* for the small price they charge for their publication.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—We are requested to state that, in consequence of the change of weather, the fifth philharmonic concert will be postponed for one week.

WHAT MAY BE DONE BY UNION.—The missionary brig *Camden*, after a service of five years among the stations of the London Missionary Society in the South Seas, returned to England about the middle of last year. The Rev. T. Heath, a missionary who went home in her, represented to the Society that the *Camden* was too small for the service, and that it was advisable that a vessel of at least three hundred tons burthen should be procured; to purchase this vessel and fit her out properly, the sum of £4800, and the proceeds of the sale of the *Camden*, would, it was said be required. The Directors, after fully considering the subject, determined that in the state of their funds they could not undertake to provide the vessel. The matter seemed therefore likely to drop, though when it was suggested that if the Sunday school children, and young people connected with the denomination, would only make an exertion, they might raise the money. The idea was approved of, and addresses to children attending Sunday schools, (chiefly belonging to the Independent denomination), were prepared and circulated through the different ministers, and the result was, that in two months upwards of £4000 was raised, and it was supposed that another £1000 would come in, so that it is probable that by this time the vessel is on her way to Sydney. We have never seen a more pleasing instance of the advantages of united efforts than is displayed in this circumstance.

PRODIGIOUS!—The following appears in the *Times*, of March 8:—"General Tom Thumb, the American Dwarf, will have the honour of waiting on the nobility, at their residences, after six o'clock, upon due notice being given at his house, Grafton-street, Bond-street. Tom Thumb is the smallest man the world ever produced; he is of fine symmetrical proportions, perfectly free from all deformity, lively, sociable, and intelligent, *twenty-five inches high, and weighs only fifteen pounds.*"

We are requested to call the public attention to the sale of sheep, &c., on one of the finest stations in the Moreton Bay district, which takes place to-day, at the rooms of Mr. Edward Salamon.

INQUEST.—An inquisition took place before the coroner yesterday evening, in Gregory Board's public-house, the Blue Lion, corner of Clarence and Market streets, on the body of Esther Lowe, when the following evidence was given by Elizabeth Connor, wife of Arthur Connor, residing in Market-street:—The deceased, Esther Lowe, came to reside in the same house with witness on Wednesday last. When she entered, being apparently very ill, witness asked her if she had got any person belonging to her, she replied in the affirmative, saying she had a husband residing in Sydney. He was sent for, and he came to the house and saw her, but as she was very poorly she was allowed to remain where she was until about half-past eight on Sunday night, when she died. John Lowe, husband of the deceased, deposed she had separated from him about six months ago, but he had occasionally let her have money since then; since she had become ill he had daily brought her gruel and other nourishment, until she died. George Fullerton, M.D., had seen deceased about four, P.M., on Sunday, for the first time; she was then labouring under difficulty of breathing; on making a post mortem examination of the body, he found the bowels were much inflamed, gangrene having set in; in his opinion death had been caused by inflammation of the bowels. The jury returned a verdict of died from natural causes.

SHOP LIFTING.—About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, the following articles were stolen from Mr. Chapman's Drapery Warehouse, George-street:—One piece of German velvet, green and flowered; one pieces of purple and green worsted plaid, and one piece of brown check plaid. The value of the missing property is about £8.

ANOTHER ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—On Sunday evening, Cullen Walker, a convict under sentence, per *Woodbridge*, 1840, and also under committal for trial before the Supreme Court, for being concerned in the stealing of a quantity of silver plate, from the residence of Captain Watson, of Cumberland-street, effected his escape from the General Hospital. It appears a man answering Walker's description was seen begging about Sydney yesterday.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

PATERSON.

Police Office, 27th June, 1844.—A special meeting of the magistrates of this district having been convened for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter received from the Governor, directing the suspension and ultimate removal of the Chief Constable; the following took their seats at the Bench:—Charles Boydell, Esq., Chairman; Messrs. J. Brown, Alexander Warren, W. Scott, —— Smith, and Major Johnstone. The Governor's letter having been read,

Mr. Boydell said, the purpose of their meeting was (as expressed in the letter calling them together) to consider what steps it would be proper for the Bench to take in reference to the letter before him. He thought that the Government had treated the Bench in a very discourteous and cavalier manner, in suspending the Chief Constable without their sanction or approval; and it would be for their consideration whether the Bench ought to take any notice of such a letter, or in what manner it should be answered. He questioned the power of the Governor to dismiss the Chief Constable, and contended that the power of appointment and dismissal rested solely with the Bench.

Mr. Warren coincided generally in the view taken in the question by Mr. Boydell. He thought that the Government had overstepped their proper authority; the Governor's letter said that the suspension of the Chief Constable was ordered as some redress to Mr. Arnold, for an indignity offered him, and of which he had complained. He could not, however, conceive that this would be considered by Mr. Arnold as any redress at all. He was aware that the Judges had unanimously declared their opinion that the evidence taken in a late trial (of Arnold v. Johnston, J.P.) showed that Sullivan was unfit to hold the office of Chief Constable; but he thought that the Judges had, in this instance, (as in many others which he had observed) quite mistaken their duty in making these observations, which were entirely extra-judicial and foreign to the case before them, and therefore very much to be reprehended. He had known Sullivan for a long time, and believed him to be an efficient Chief Constable; and as he was possessed of a large family, the suspension and removal would be a very great hardship to him. He had brought with him a rough copy of a letter which he should propose to send in reply to the one received from the Government, although he thought, with Mr. Boydell, that the Government had no proper authority to remove or suspend the Chief Constable, yet it would be better and more politic in them to acquiesce, and request the Governor to reinstate Sullivan, than to oppose his power openly, which would lead to endless discussion and much inconvenience. Mr. Warren then read the letter he proposed to send. After acknowledging the receipt of the Governor's letter, it continued, "we beg to express our entire concurrence in the propriety of the step taken by Your Excellency, in ordering the suspension of the Chief Constable, who has been suspended accordingly." In conclusion, it recommended the case to His Excellency's favourable re-consideration.

Mr. Brown said, after the case had been considered upon sworn evidence, by the three learned Judges, who unanimously were of opinion that Sullivan was an improper person to fill the office of Chief Constable, the Bench would be guilty of far greater discourtesy than they could now impute to the Government, if they so utterly disregarded their opinion as to adopt the answer proposed by Mr. Warren. For his own part, he utterly denounced the idea of proposing his reinstatement, causes of complaint had not been wanting for a long while past against the Chief Constable, and he considered his suspension and removal by the Government as an act of very tardy justice which ought long ago to have been performed by the Bench. He considered Sullivan an utterly improper person to fill the office. He had identified himself with a party, and there could be no question whatever that the indignity offered to Mr. Arnold was suggested by pure malice and a desire to please those who were also inimical to him. If the Bench were disposed to enter into the merits of the case, and the question of Sullivan's fitness to hold the office, evidence could be heard on both sides, and they could with some appearance of impartiality, form their opinion and express it to the Governor; but they would stultify themselves, and their proceedings would be absurd, and worse than absurd, if without considering the case at all, or hearing any evidence, they rejected the opinion which, without any exception, every officer of Government before whom the evidence in the late trial had been placed, had formed upon the subject. He quite agreed with the Chairman and Mr. Warren, that as a matter of redress to Mr. Arnold, it fell short of the proper mark; but still it was the only redress which in a most flagrant case the Government had thought proper to afford him. As the father of a family he protested against the idea of screening a man who had been guilty of conduct so improper, and for which the punishment was only too light. He (Mr. B.) could feel no security that he or any of his sons would not be subjected to the same treatment while such acts were thus countenanced.

Mr. Arnold requested permission from the Bench to be heard upon the case which had led to the suspension of the Chief Constable before the Bench came to a decision upon the course they should adopt.

The Chairman said that such a course would be irregular. They were not disposed to go into the merits of the case, but had merely met to consider the Governor's letter, and the proper mode of answering it. If the matter had been originally referred for their determination, they would have given all parties a hearing, but at present they were not supposed to know anything against the Chief Constable which should cause his suspension, except the cause stated in the Governor's letter, viz.: that he had used handcuffs upon a prisoner under his charge, which was stated to be illegal. It was for them to consider whether this was a sufficient cause for his suspension. The Bench would confine their attention to the subject of the letter which they had met to consider. Mr. Arnold's application to be heard must be refused.

Major Johnstone expressed his concurrence.

After a further discussion it was agreed to strike out the sentence in the letter proposed by Mr. Warren, expressing the concurrence of the Bench in the propriety of the steps taken by the Governor, and to adopt the recommendation of the case to His Excellency's favourable consideration.

Mr. Brown protested against this recommendation for the reasons he had before stated.

Mr. Arnold then applied for a summons against the late Chief Constable (John Sullivan), for an assault. He said that the assault of which he complained took place on the 6th October, 1842, when, without any sufficient cause or warrant, the Chief Constable (Sullivan) with force placed handcuffs upon him, and struck him with a gun. He applied for this summons in order that the case might receive a fair investigation. He should be able to prove that the whole proceeding was malicious and uncalled for. The consideration of the case against the Chief Constable, and the evidence he should adduce, would necessarily involve a charge against another person, who took the principal part in the transaction, but against whom the too great lapse of time prevented him from bringing a charge, he being a Magistrate; and after the merits of the case had been investigated, the Bench would be better able to decide what course they ought to take with reference to the suspension of the Chief Constable, and the matter generally. If it was competent for the Bench to recommend the reinstatement of Sullivan, should they think that he was not the proper person to bear the blame, it would be equally proper in them to point out to the Governor upon whom the responsibility really lay. So long as Sullivan could act as Chief Constable in concert with his party, he (Mr. A.) could feel no security that the same system of oppression (of which the act that had led to the suspension of the Chief Constable was only an instance) would not be continued. The records of this office would show that the Chief Constable had been convicted of improper conduct in that very Court-house, when he (Mr. A.) was complainant, three years ago, and ever since that time every kind of annoyance and insult had been offered him. He (Mr. A.) had received the positive assurance of the Government that Sullivan should not continue to act as Chief Constable in this district, and he was perfectly satisfied that the promise would be performed.

The Chairman said that he would not grant a summons in this case, so long a time having elapsed since it occurred. He and every one who was acquainted with the circumstances entirely disapproved of the whole proceeding which had led to the present discussion, but he thought the blame rested with the Magistrate who improperly committed Mr. Arnold, and not upon the Chief Constable, who used handcuffs, although it was a proceeding to be reprobated where there was no evident necessity. He was quite sure that Mr. Arnold's character was not in the least affected by what had taken place, and the late Chief Constable was willing to apologise for the error he had committed.

Mr. Warren, and each Magistrate, (with the exception of Major Johnstone), expressed their regret at what had occurred, and assured Mr. Arnold that they looked upon his character as unimpeached by the proceedings which had led to the suspension of the Chief Constable. Mr. Arnold had shown in the late trial that he was the injured party.

DEATH.

At Bayly Park, on Friday last, 28th instant, the infant daughter of Henry Bayly, Esq.

At his residence, Regentville, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, Sir John Jamison, K.G.V., Physician of the Fleet, aged 68 years.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place.

THIS DAY.

Mr. Chapman.—On the Premises, George-street, at 10 o'clock, Lease of Shop and Stores.

Mr. Blackman.—At Carters' Barracks, at 12 o'clock, Horses.

Mr. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 6000 Sheep, with Right of Station, Working Bullocks, Horses, &c.; at 12 o'clock, 30 Acres of Land at Liverpool Reach, Hawkesbury.

Mr. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furs.

Mr. Heydon.—At his Mart, at 7 o'clock p.m., Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Tobacco, and Spirits.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Scotch Confectionery, Grocer's Sugar, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Manila Cigars, Wine, Ale, and Porter.

Mr. Moore.—At his Mart, Pitt-street, Household Furniture.

COUNTRY SALE.

Mr. Sloman.—At his Rooms, Bathurst, July 5, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Merchandise.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER DIRECT,

THE SCHOONER *ANN*,

70 tons register, to leave on Wednesday at noon. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Campbell Stevens, at the Albion Wharf, or to the master, on board, at J. J. Peacock's Wharf, Miller's Point. 77

FOR WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, BATEMAN'S BAY, BROULEE, AND THE MORUYA RIVER,

THE fine fast-sailing packet schooner

BARD'S LEGACY,

has superior accommodations for passengers,—will sail for the above ports on Thursday next, the 4th instant. For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board, at the Union Wharf, or to

G. WHITFIELD,
67 Gunmaker, No. 55, King-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine PACKET-BRIG *EMMA*, H. T. Fox, commander, positively clears at the Customs on Thursday next, and will go to sea in the afternoon of that day. Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

THOMAS WOOLLEY, or to
JOHN ALGER,
56 468, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN

THE *WATERLILY*, 155 tons register, John Hayle, commander, having proceeded to Newcastle to take in her dead weight, will return to the Queen's Wharf on Wednesday morning, wind and weather permitting, and sail for Hobart Town on Thursday afternoon. For light freight (only) apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA:
Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.
76

PROPOSED BRITISH AND AUSTRALASIAN

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who paid deposits for the purpose of promoting the Establishment of a Company under the designation as above, that they will receive back fifty-seven and a half per cent. of the amount paid by them respectively, on application to

THOMAS WALKER,
Honorary Treasurer.
Fort-street, July 1. 84

WOLLONGONG RACES.

AT a Preliminary Meeting, held at the Family Hotel, Wollongong, on the 25th ultimo, it was resolved, That Races do come off on the Wollongong Race Course, on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of September next; and that a meeting be held on the 23rd instant, at the Governor Bourke Family Hotel, at two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of arranging Prizes, appointing Stewards, Judge, &c., and for all other matters connected with these races.

ALEX. ELLIOTT,
Hon. Sec.
Wollongong, July 1. 52

HOMEBUSH RACES.

TENDERS will be received for the Homebush Gate at the ensuing meeting, addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Jockey Club, at the Royal Hotel, on or before Saturday, the 13th of July, at noon.

The following rate of charges to be allowed:—

Saddle horses	2s. each
Gigs and carts	3s. „
Four-wheel carriages	5s. „

Applications for permission to erect booths to be made to the Hon. Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday, the 13th of July, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. Charge for each booth, £5.

JOHN ROSE HOLDEN,
Honorary Secretary.
Synday, July 1. 65

Commissariat Office, Sydney,
1st July, 1844.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 11th instant, at noon, for Shipping to the extent of about one thousand nine hundred and fifty tons, for the conveyance of Troops to Calcutta, proceeding by the Inner Passage of Torres Straits.

The particulars of the agreement to be entered into for the purpose may be seen on application at this office.

THOMAS WALKER,
Ass. Com. Gen.
67

ST. JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Under the Patronage of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia.

Terms—£2 2s. 6d. per quarter.

The classes of this institution will be re-opened on Monday, July 15.

A Classical Master will be in attendance every evening, from half-past six to eight o'clock, to assist the pupils in their Latin composition.

CHARLES C. KEMP.
July 1. 66

PUNCH; Vol. 5.

DICKENS'S Christmas Carol.

JAMES TEGG,
60 485, George-street.

EDUCATION.

MRS. LLOYD has vacancies in her Seminary, No. 10, Bridge-street, for three or four young ladies.

The course of instruction pursued is such that Mrs. L. feels confident it will prove interesting to the pupil and satisfactory to the parent.

The young ladies will resume their studies on Monday, 8th July. 107

MRS. HARVEY respectfully informs her friends that the duties of her establishment will be resumed on Monday, the 15th instant. Mrs. Harvey has reduced her terms to suit the necessity of the times, and therefore begs an early application from those parents who are desirous of placing their children under her charge for tuition.

Castlereagh-street North,
July 1. 102

CARD.

JOHN BLAKE will continue to remove Night-soil on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms; superintended by himself with the greatest care. Six doors south of Market-street, in Sussex-street.

July 1. 75

CITY INN.

AARON GAINSBORG most respectfully takes leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in town and country, for the favours so liberally bestowed upon him during the last six years he has been in business. He at the same time avails himself of this opportunity to state that he has disposed of his interest as an Auctioneer and General Dealer in favour of Mr. H. Wineberg, who will in future conduct the business upon the same principle adopted by A. G., and which has given such universal satisfaction.

A. G. further begs to intimate to his friends, that he has commenced business this day as a Licensed Victualler, under the sign of

THE CITY INN,

In the most central part of George-street, being No. 336, and known as Cooper's Buildings, immediately opposite the Old Burial Ground, where he trusts, by assiduity and attention, to ensure to himself a share of public support.

The accommodations A. G. offers to his up-country friends, and travellers in general, stand unrivalled, having spared no expense in combining comfort and convenience hand in hand with an extensive and well selected stock of wines of the best vintages, with spirits, malt liquors, &c., which he pledges himself to dispose of—wholesale and retail—upon a scale of economy consistent with the present depressed state of the times.

⁂ A visit is earnestly solicited.

Sydney, July 1. 54

ADVANCE NEWTOWN!!!

THE ST. JOHN'S TAVERN, O'Connell Town, on the Newtown Road, by THOMAS LEE, is now open, and the inhabitants of that neighbourhood can now be supplied with good ENGLISH ALE, the best Wines, Spirits, and Cigars (the latter from the celebrated ALDIS'S), in the city.

☞ Civility, cleanliness, and accommodation, at the St. John's Tavern.

July 1. 108

THE undersigned having been appointed sole agent for New South Wales for the sale of Professor Holloway's celebrated Pills and Ointment, begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and the interior, that he has just received a *fresh supply* of these truly valuable medicines.

Captains of ships, settlers, and others, will derive considerable advantages by having a supply of these mendicaments by them, as directions are attached to each box for the guidance of patients in every disorder.

N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to.

H. G. FLANAGAN,
Grocer and Tobacconist,
17, Hunter street.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

PATRONISED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Ann Mellish, (one of his tenants), whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the proprietor of this extraordinary medicine.

"Madam,

"If Mr. Holloway will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this letter."

(Signed) "Scott Portland.

"Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842."

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the Marquis of Westminster, K.G.

"Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

"Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842."

This Inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long-standing or deeply-rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been restored to health and strength, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids,) are cured by this wonderful medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its balsamic qualities *clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.*

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make *a proper trial* of the mighty powers of this astonishing medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Indigestion
Asthmas	Inflammation
Bilious complaints	Jaundice
Blotches on the skin	Liver complaints
Bowel complaints	Lumbago
Colics	Piles
Constipation of bowels	Rheumatism
Consumption	Retention of the urine
Debility	Sore throats
Dropsy	Scrofula, or King's evil
Dysentery	Stone and Gravel
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-ache	

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, where advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable vendors of medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 2d., 3s. 6d., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Sold wholesale and retail by H. G. Flanagan, grocer and tobacconist, 17, Hunter-street; and by Mr. Lewis, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Smith, King-street; Mr. Dalton, Hay-market; and Mr. Alder, Parramatta-street. 7683

COALS.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned—Best Newcastle coal, delivered within the boundaries of Sydney, at 20s. per ton of twenty-eight bushels.

Ditto ditto by the cargo, at 18s. 6d. per ton, as per pit certificate. Apply to

JOHN AND JAMES GIBLETT,
100 292, Pitt-street.

LIST OF PRICES AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S City Mart, 474, George-street.

	£	s.	d.
Prime Sugar, ex *John Dalton*, at per ton	20	0	0
Hysonskin tea, first quality, ex *Trinidad*, at per chest	5	0	0
Ditto ditto, ex *Bencoolen*, at per chest	4	12	6
Ditto ditto, ex *Lord Eldon*, at per chest	4	10	0
Ditto ditto, ex *Kelso*, at per chest	4	10	0
Ditto ditto, ex *Lord Amherst*, at..	3	10	0
Good ration hysonskin tea, at per box of 50lbs.	1	10	0
Ditto ditto, at per chest	2	5	0
Black tea, in boxes of 27lbs., from 12s. 6d. to	0	15	6
Ditto ditto, very fine	1	0	0
Fine hyson tea, at per box of 13lbs.	1	10	0

Prime bright grocers' Sugar, 2½d. per lb. by the bag.

Very fine (West India) bright table Sugar, at 3d. per lb. by the bag.

PORK AND BEEF.

	£	s.	d.
Irish Pork, of a good brand, at per barrel	2	15	0
Irish mess Beef, at per tierce of 336lbs.	4	10	0

WOOLPACKS AND BAGS.

	£	s.	d.
500 good Woolpacks, 10lb. weight, only	0	4	0
1000 very strong Bags, at each	0	1	0

MUSTARD, PICKLES, JAMS, JELLIES, BOTTLED FRUITS, &c.

	£	s.	d.
200 jars of Jams and Jellies, in first rate order, at per jar	0	1	6
100 bottles of Raspberry Syrup, from the warehouse of R. and G. Gunters, London	0	1	6
Mustard, Pickles, and Fruits, of superior quality, in quarts, at per dozen	0	16	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto pints, at per dozen	0	10	6

TOBACCO, ex *NAVIGATOR*.

Only 160 boxes unsold of that very much approved of small fig Cavendish Tobacco, at 2s. 10d. per pound.

RICE.

Best Table Rice, only 1d. per lb. per bag, or £8 per ton

Best Patna Rice, 1½d. per lb. by the bag.

WINES, ALE, AND PORTER.

	£	s.	d.
2000 dozen Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter, with sealed tops, at per dozen by the cask	0	8	6
Excellent Port Wine, at per dozen.. (Not to be equalled under 30s.)	0	15	0
Ditto ditto Sherry	0	15	0
Twenty-five quarter pipes Malaga Sherry, 28 gallons each	5	5	0

SALT.

	£	s.	d.
Fine St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt, at per ton	8	0	0
Fine Derwent Flour, at per 100 lb...	0	12	0
Ditto American ditto, in casks of 200 each	1	0	0

With a great variety of other goods equally low.

Country orders will be punctually attended to, if the cash accompanies them.

Guarantee.

The above prices will be adhered to for the month of July, 1844, and all the above articles warranted of a superior description. 93

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT

FOR THE SALE OF

IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, *CHINA, GLASS, IRONSTONE-CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE*;

TOGETHER WITH

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SOFT GOODS, AND SUNDRIES.

THE Undersigned having recently taken those extensive premises, 427, GEORGE-STREET, near King-street, and incurred considerable expense in fitting them up, so as to enable him conveniently to offer his large importations of the above-mentioned goods, in any quantities, and to suit all descriptions of buyers, respectfully solicits the inspection of the TRADE, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and others, who will find every article sold at this establishment of first-rate quality, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

WOOL and TALLOW will be taken in exchange for goods, at the full market value, or Cash Advances made on favourable terms, on all produce consigned for sale to the correspondents of the undersigned, Messrs. Fielden, Brothers, and Co., of Liverpool and London.

R. M. ROBEY.

N.B.—A liberal discount allowed to the trade, country-storekeepers, and shippers.

Sydney, May 25. 93

EX "HINDOO."

NOW OPENING

- Kidderminster Carpets
- Imperial Carpets
- Brussels, very superior
- Hearth Rugs to match
- Welsh Flannels
- Serges and Domets
- Printed Druggets
- Stair Carpets
- Super Calico and Longcloths
- Drab, crimson, and black Moreens
- Long Cachmere Shawls
- Fancy Bobbin Silk Nets
- Sattins and Gimp Laces
- Point and Lisle Lace
- Muslin Scallops and Insertion
- Sewed Muslin Collars
- Mourning Collars
- French Cambric Handkerchiefs
- French Bonnet Shapes
- Mousseline de Laines and Prints
- White Satin Ribbons
- White and coloured Stays
- White, dove, sky, pink, and drab French Merinos
- Cotton and Silk Parasols
- Violin Strings.

Above will be offered, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices, to make room for other shipments, now on their way. Invoices of all descriptions of Scotch, Manchester, and other goods, on sale, suitable for shippers and wholesale buyers.

THOMAS PERKINS AND CO.,
437, George-street,
78 British and Foreign Import Warehouse.

MUSCATEL RAISINS

A FEW BOXES of the above (in fine bunches), just received at R. KEBBY'S Tea and Grocery Warehouse, 79, Market-street East, near the City Theatre, where a choice assortment of Bottled Fruits, Jams, Jellies, &c., are also on sale.

July 1. 70

AT DIXSON'S—Barret's twist, best quality, in and out of bond

Negrohead, very fine square fig, in kegs

Nail-rod tobacco

Cavendish in boxes, about 130 lbs. each.

540, George-street. 108

WITNEY BLANKETS.

A FEW BALES of the finest quality, consisting of 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4, for sale at the Stores of

ASHFORD AND DANIELS.

George-street North, opposite Campbell's Wharf. 57

WINES.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

- Port, in quarts and pints
- Sherry, in ditto ditto
- Ditto, in hogsheads
- Champagne, in one, two, and three-dozen packages
- Claret, in one-dozen cases.

ALSO,

- Brandy, in hogsheads; and
- Pale Cognac ditto, in quarter-casks.

ASHFORD AND DANIELS,
50 George-street North.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned,

- Drugs, a great variety
- Sherry Wine, in 3 dozen cases, very superior,
- Ditto ditto, low priced
- Port Wine, in 3 dozen cases, full flavoured
- Champagne
- Hock
- Barsac
- Claret
- Dunbar's Ale, in 3 dozen casks, at 8s. per doz.
- Arrowroot in any quantities, the last imported
- Argand Lamps (an invoice)
- A Fowling Piece, highly finished, containing five additional compartments for charges of powder, each revolving into one barrel, by which the piece can be discharged six times without reloading.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
No. 10, Bridge-street.
July 2. 105

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, has this day been reduced one penny per bushel, viz., to

Seven-pence per bushel on the Wharf.
Eight-pence per bushel delivered;

Fourteen bags of two bushels each, 15s. 4d. on the Wharf.

Ditto ditto, 15s. 8d. delivered.

Extra cartage as usual according to distance.

All payments to be made before delivery to Mr. F. Ebsworth, Agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Miller's Point, or Bligh-street, Sydney, where orders will be received.

P. P. KING,
Commissioner,
Australian Agricultural Company.
July 1. 72

THE undersigned has received instructions to offer for sale by Private Contract, on reasonable terms,

- 100 Cows;
- 75 Bullocks,
- 75 Steers, rising two years old
- 5 or 6 young Mares, well bred

The Cattle are of a superior breed, and running on the Manilla River, about 200 miles from Maitland, and could be delivered in a month from the date of purchase.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
No. 10, Bridge-street.
July 2. 104

BATHURST.

480 Head of CATTLE for Sale, with STATION in the Lachlan district.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, the above Herd, running at Moonbolga, about fifteen miles from Bland Plains, and watered by a creek running into the Lachlan River

They are a superior breed of cattle, and very quiet, most of the cows having been broken to bail, and will be sold a bargain.

For further particulars application to be made to

Mr. T. M. SLOMAN,
Bathurst.
June 20. 63

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

BEST PRICE given for Second-hand Clothes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Books, Linen, and Miscellaneous Property of every description, by

R. M. LINDSAY,
Vine Cottage, Kent-street,
North of Erskine-street.

A note addressed to the above parties waited on at their own residences. 78

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. WILLIAM JONES, Comptroller of Customs, Bridgewater, (England,) is desirous of discovering the sender of three numbers of the *Australian* newspaper, of the following dates, viz.: 21st November, 1842, and 15th and 17th May, 1843, addressed to the "Collector and Comptroller of the said port." The handwriting on the covers so nearly resembles that of his son's, (supposed to have been drowned on his voyage from Bristol to India, in November, 1841,) he will esteem it the greatest kindness if the person who sent the papers will make himself known to Dr. John Gill, Bickham Farm, Page's River; Dr. Robert Porter Welch, the advertiser, Sydney; or the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Bridgewater, December 26, 1843.

The letters H. JONES were marked on the envelopes of the newspapers, with invisible ink.

R. P. W.
King-street, Sydney, June 20, 1843. 74

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF STEWART RYRIE.

THE Creditors in the above Estate are requested to meet at my office on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, to advise about the sale of the stock, and other matters.

HUTCHINSON BELL,
Official Assignee.
468, George-street, July 1. 61

A MEETING of the Creditors of William Oldrey, Esq., will be held at the office of R. J. Want, Pitt-street, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, at Two p.m., pursuant to notice in the *Government Gazette* of June 3rd last, for the Trustee to receive the directions of the Creditors with regard to this estate, and as to the future management thereof.

66 JOHN LORD, Trustee.

TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignee of a Case of Clothing (per *Emma*, from Adelaide,) marked J.C.W. & R., S underneath in a diamond, is requested to pass an entry this day, or it will be stored at the risk and expense of the consignee.

JOHN ALGER,
62 468, George-street.

SHEEP WANTED.

WANTED, four or five thousand Sheep, with a run, to the northward. Application, with particulars, to be made to

69 Messrs. BETTS & PANTON.

EDUCATION.—A Lady (a member of the Church of England) who has had considerable experience in tuition, and is competent to give instruction in the usual branches of education, including French and Music, wishes for a situation as Governess. The most unexceptionable references can be given. Apply to A.W.X., care of Mr. Kemp, *Herald* Office. 64

WANTED, active employment for a respectable, youth seventeen years of age. Salary not so much an object as constant out-door exercise. Apply at No. 10, Bridge-street. 106

TO SERVANTS.

WANTED, in a quiet, respectable family, having no inmates, a man and his wife, without incumbrance. Apply in person to Mrs. Gregory, Brisbane-street, Sheriff's Gardens, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Unexceptionable reference will be required. 94

WANTED,

A GOOD MAN-SERVANT, to Cook and make himself generally useful. Apply at the Patent Slip Inn, King-street. 83

WANTED, a young Girl, to nurse a baby, and make herself otherwise useful. Apply to Mrs. Robey, 427, George-street. 91

FOUND.—A She-Goat, colour, brown, with a black streak down her back, and a white spot on her forehead, kidded on our premises this morning. The owner may obtain the same by calling at Messrs. Hogah and Carruthers, Gloucester-street, near the Black Dog, on payment of expenses.

Sydney, July 1. 71

£300

TO BE LENT, on mortgage of freehold property within the city. Interest 10 per cent. Apply to Mr. Fitzhardinge, solicitor, George-street. 63

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF FURS.

(Postponed on account of the unfavourable weather.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY,

At Eleven o'clock,

An assortment of ermine, sable, chinchilla, Isabella, and white fox muffs, cuffs, boas, and fringes.

Terms at sale. 82

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM BOLTON, PUBLICAN, LIVERPOOL-STREET.

By order of the official Assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, on the premises, in Liverpool-street, known as the "Cottage of Content," on

THURSDAY NEXT, THE 4TH INSTANT.

at eleven o'clock,

A very superior spirit fountain

A beer-engine, bar fittings &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 81

HANDSOME FURNITURE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the late residence of Captain Moore, Fort-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 5TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

The following assortment of gentlemen's Household Furniture, consisting of—

- One set handsome drawing-room curtains, complete
- One pier table, marble top
- Seven handsome oil paintings, with gilt frames
- One large dining oil-cloth, about 30 feet by 20
- One set dining room curtains, complete
- One morocco covered lounge
- Thirteen morocco covered drawing-room chairs
- Six mahogany chairs, hair seated
- Four cedar chairs, hair seated
- Four hall chairs
- One pair handsome card tables
- One dining table
- One loo table
- One hat stand
- Three pair bell-pulls, one pedestal lamp
- One tea urn, one pair sofas, for a verandah
- And sundry other articles.

Terms at sale. 80

ALLOTMENT OF LAND, WITH COTTAGE.

Near the junction of the Hunter and the Paterson River's.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH JULY,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

One allotment of land, near the junction of the Hunter River and Paterson River, described in deed as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the River Paterson, in the county of Durham, and township of Bellenwick, in the said colony of New South Wales, bounded on the front by Paterson River one hundred feet, and from thence by a line running at right angles from the said River, three hundred and forty-four feet, dividing it from an allotment of land known as allotment No. 4, purchased by C. Marsh, at the back of a road now marked out, and running from a wharf known as Dillon's Wharf, to Clarence Town, one hundred feet, and from thence by another line running at right angles from the said road to the said river three hundred and forty-four feet, which last mentioned line divides it from an allotment of land known as allotment No. 2, purchased by the said C. Marsh, and which said piece or parcel of land contains by estimation about half an acre, more or less, and is marked as allotment No. 3 on the ground plan exhibited at the time of sale, &c., &c.

On this parcel of land there is a good, weather-boarded house, with verandah, and four rooms.

Terms at sale. 83

AT THE RISK OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by Auction, at his Mart, King-street West,

THIS EVENING,

at seven o'clock precisely, without reserve,

Several GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, sundry JEWELLERY, Patent Gun, and odds and ends.

AFTER WHICH,

One hogshead brandy in bond

Five certificates, half-kegs, tobacco. 89

BOOKS FROM LONDON.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by Auction, at his Mart, King-street, on

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY, 4,

A lot of BOOKS just arrived in the *Emmore*; Catalogues of which are ready for distribution.

Terms cash. 90

SALE OF FURNITURE---THIS DAY.

W. G. MOORE begs to apprise the public that his sale of furniture, &c., advertised for yesterday, will take place TO-DAY, at his mart, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street.

Terms, cash. 101

TO DRAPERS, TAILORS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction at his Rooms, 577, Lower George-street, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 3RD INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock, precisely,

One case superfine clothing, consisting of—

- Fancy doeskin trousers
- Buckskin and cassimere trousers
- Riding coats
- Valencia vests
- French shawl vests
- Two hundred new style print dresses, fast colours
- Gentlemen's collars
- White moleskins
- Figured velveteens, sporting patterns
- Black lastings
- Crape gambroons
- Coloured lutestrings
- Black and coloured merinos
- Alpaca and chenil dresses
- Two pieces wool-dye black doeskins
- Three pieces superfine blue broad
- One bale, 60 pair, army blankets, double napped

Terms, Cash. 79

SUPERFINE BLACK, INVISIBLE GREEN, AND COLOURED BROADCLOTHS, PILOT CLOTHS, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, 5TH JULY,

At Eleven o'clock,

- One case containing—
  - One piece olive superfine cloth
  - Two pieces invisible green cloth
  - Seven pieces wool black cloth.
- One case containing—
  - One piece beaver superfine cloth
  - One piece olive superfine cloth
  - Two pieces invisible green cloth
  - Six pieces wool black cloth.
- One case containing—
  - Ten pieces blue pilot cloth.

Terms at sale. 96

MANILA SUGAR, LOZENGES, AN GENERAL CONFECTIONARY.

CURRY POWDER, SALTPETRE, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, at Eleven o'clock,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND JULY,

Three cases of the best SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY in tins and canisters, comprising—

- Finest mixed confectionary
- Peppermint drops, small and large
- Baking carraways
- Stomach ditto
- Clove lozenges
- Confected cloves and almond comfits
- Tolu and Ipecacuanha lozenges
- Cayenne lozenges, acidulated
- Cinnamon ditto, common and extra
- Ginger diabolis and mixtures

AFTER WHICH,

Three tons, more or less, prime quality Manila sugar, grocers' quality, fit for the counter.

Seven tons fine clayed grocers' sugar.

One ton saltpetre, in bags 1½ cwt. each.

Sixteen cases, each 1½ lb., and 3 dozen curry powder.

N.B.—Confectioners and others will find the above assortment of confectionary well worthy of their attention.

The sugar will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely.

Terms at sale. 95

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. S. MOUNTCASTLE.

By order of the Official Assignee.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 2ND JULY,

At 11 o'clock,

A quantity of Household Furniture, Pictures, Clocks, Chairs, Tables, Writing Desk, &c.

Terms—Cash.

EDWARD KNOX,
97 Official Assignee.

TO PUBLICANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Allsop's Ale, Burton Ale, Taylor's Porter, Red Wine, Port and Sherry Wines.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND JULY,

At twelve o'clock,

- 40 hogsheads Allsop's ale, now landing, and in first-rate condition
- 10 hogsheads Burton ale
- 10 hogsheads Taylor's porter
- 17 cases London bottled port
- 10 quarter-casks red wine, only just landed
- 5 quarter-casks fine golden sherry.

Terms at sale. 98

MANILA CIGARS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND JULY,

At twelve o'clock,

Fifty thousand superior Manila cigars, No. 4

Fifty thousand ditto ditto, No. 2

The above will be sold out of bond, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 99

TO STOREKEEPERS, GROCERS, WINE MERCHANTS, & DEALERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 480, George-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock, precisely,

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS,

- Ten cases superior claret, 3 dozen each
- Four cases white hermitage, (pints) 6 dozen each
- Ten cases first class champagne, 2 dozen each
- Ten cases ditto ditto 3 dozen each
- Ten hogsheads brandy, good brands
- One case potted herrings
- One case 2lb tins cod fish
- One case 4lb. tins salmon
- One case 2lb. tins ditto
- Ninety cases bottled fruits
- Forty-four cases ditto
- Twelve cases assorted sauces
- Six cases bottled vinegar (best London)
- Two hogsheads basket salt
- Sixty cases pickles

ALSO,

Invoice of choice paintings.

Terms, at sale. 86

TO LINENDRAPERS, HOSIERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS,

One case blouses, assorted

One case gloves

Terms at sale. 85

TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Messrs. R. and J. Bicknell (who are about embarking in another business) to offer for sale by public auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Jonathan Thorp and Co.'s,

On THURSDAY NEXT, 4TH JULY,

at eleven o'clock,

The entire well-selected stock-in-trade, consisting of—

- Superfine West of England cloths
- Superfine kerseymeres, cassinets
- Lunette cloths, hunters', cashmeres
- Black and fancy satins, silk serges
- Tabbies, military drills, fancy and plain vestings, &c.

ALSO,

Office furniture and fittings, and

About forty volumes of standard law books.

Terms at sale. 88

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 27th June, 1844.

Magner v. Marshall.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, at noon, at the London Tavern, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant, in and to the Cutter *Comet*, as she now lies in Sydney Harbour, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
8468 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, June 28, 1844.

Cleeve v. Lee.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate at Burwood, on the Parramatta Road, containing about three roods and seventeen perches: bounded on the north by Arnold; on the east by Lot 11; on the south by Tippet; on the west by a new road from the Parramatta to the Liverpool Road, one hundred and ten feet; unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
8619 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Court, Sydney, 28th June, 1844.

Lovegrove v. Flemming.

ON THURSDAY next, the 4th July, at noon, at the defendant's residence, Miller's Point, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of ale, porter, wine and spirits, household furniture, &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

TAHITI.

The annexed documents were laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by M. Guizot, and appeared in the *Journal des Débats* of Thursday:—

INSTRUCTIONS FROM ADMIRAL ROUSSIN TO CAPTAIN BRUAT.

Paris, April 28, 1843.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,—You are already aware of the motives which instigated the King's Government at the time it took possession of the Marquesas Islands. The desire to procure for our men of war, as well as our trading vessels, and particularly our whale-boats, a spot where they will find a harbour and the means of taking in provisions in Oceania, and to insure to France one of the best military and maritime positions which these archipelagos afford, was the leading consideration which induced the occupation effected by Admiral Dupetit Thouars, under the orders of my predecessor, in office.

You are aware, also, by what concatenation of circumstances the Society Islands have been placed under the protectorate of France immediately after the disembarkation of our expedition to the Marquesas. The King's Government have resolved to accept this protectorate, the execution of which you are charged to preside over, joining your title of Governor of the Marquesas Islands to that of King's Commissioner to the Queen of Tahiti.

This determination is not of a nature to induce any sensible modification of the basis of organisation adopted with regard to our new possessions. The Marquesas Islands remain destined to become the head of our government and of our military establishments. Your are free, however, to establish your own residence at Tahiti, if the circumstances, the necessities of the service, and the political and commercial interests which compose the main duties of your mission, appear to you to require your taking this step. In like manner, and for the same purposes, you will dispose of the active force and the material resources placed at your command, by directing them upon either one or the other of these points.

In thus investing you with this double authority, his Majesty bestows upon you a great and honourable mark of confidence. Your past services give me the assurance that you will fully justify it; and I rely upon your being seconded, with all the zeal and intelligence to be desired, by the civil functionaries as well as by the troops and marine force placed under your orders. Every one will comprehend as well as yourself, that what is to be done is to contribute to the accomplishment of a great and grand enterprise, upon the results of which the Government, the Chambers, and the country, all have their eyes constantly fixed.

At Tahiti, as well as in the Marquesas Islands, you will exercise your authority and without any participation of others. As commander of the naval subdivision of Oceania you will be placed under the orders of the rear-admiral commanding the station of the Pacific Ocean. I shall divide the instructions I have to give you into two parts—the one relative to our possessions, properly so called, and the other with regard to the islands towards which we only exercise a power of protection.

The act by which the Society Islands have been placed under the protectorate of France has stipulated as follows:—

"1. The maintenance of the sovereignty of the Queen and the authority of the principal chiefs. That the laws and all the regulations of the government are to continue to emanate from the Queen and to be signed by her.

"2. The right of property of the natives upon the land, and that of having all contestations relative to this right of possession judged exclusively by the courts of the country.

"3. The general liberty of all religious observances, and the independence of the ministers of all religions."

Upon these conditions the Queen and the chiefs have demanded the protection of the French Government, and have given into its hands the direction of all affairs with foreign Governments, as well as every thing that concerns foreign residents, the regulation of the harbours, &c.; with the charge moreover to take away every other measure which it may think necessary for the preservation of peace and good understanding.

The King's Government, in granting the protectorate requested of it, accepts these stipulations as the basis of its intervention; and this you will have to make known to the Queen and the chiefs, declaring to them at the same time that his Majesty relies upon their fidelity to their engagements, as they, on their side, may confide themselves henceforward to the loyal and tutelary support of France.

The institutions established by Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars, in order to avoid all delay in putting the protectorate in full force, must be only looked upon as a first rough sketch.

I have already said that you will have the free power of disposing in the interests of your special mission to Tahiti of any such part of your forces as you may judge proper to detach for this purpose. It will be indispensable, in fact, to establish upon such a point as you may judge the most proper for the purpose, a fortified battery, of which you may give the guard to a detachment, which can serve at the same time as an interior police, until you shall have adopted to this latter end an especial organisation adapted to the locality.

The police of the harbours and the shipping roads is one of the attributions that necessarily fall to the charge of the protectorate. It is not necessary to examine whether it extends so far as to permit the exclusion of any particular flags or merchandise, or to establish any especial prohibitory tariffs for the advantage of our own commerce. The intention of the King's Government is not to make use of the prerogatives, and the ascendancy which its supremacy in this archipelago will give it, to a narrow purpose of nationality. On the contrary, it will be necessary to endeavour, whilst regulating the commercial business of the place and concentrating it as much as possible under our surveillance, to procure for it without any distinction of origin, all the possible facilities and freedom that may be favourable to the development of navigation. In this respect the taxes and dues established at this moment at Tahiti, to the profit of the Queen, may be looked upon as unfortunate obstacles. And this fact you must represent to her, by endeavouring to make her comprehend all the advantages that would result for the prosperity of these islands, from the attraction offered by all the facilities possible to the arrival of a great quantity of vessels at Papetee. I trust that you will be able to come to an agreement with her so as to effect the suppression of the duties alluded to.

The political relations of the commissioners and the Government Council with the foreign consuls and residents appear to me to have been, as yet, very properly settled in what has been done by the Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars. I do not need to add a recommendation to you always to act in all your communications and decisions with a constant spirit of conciliation, and with all the respect due to the subjects of a friendly Government. It is necessary that they should be the first to perceive, that, if the protectorate of France has been extended to these islands, it is in order that the peaceable and industrious of every nation may find true support and security. It will be your duty, then, except in circumstances of any real gravity, to respect the rights of residence acquired by foreigners already established at Tahiti, and equally to allow all those who offer the necessary guarantees of industry and good conduct to fix themselves in the country.

This latter recommendation principally applies to foreign missionaries. In your conduct and in all your acts with respect to them, you must never lose sight of the fact that the Government has to remain true to three great principles—that of the liberty of religious creeds, that of the protection due to the subjects of an allied power, and lastly, the no less sacred duty of favouring the labours undertaken in order to extend the benefits of Christianity.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed by Commodore Toup Nicolas, C. B., to the French Admiral Dupetit Thouars:—

"I am aware, sir, that it will be represented to you by the French Consul, that I have counselled the Queen Pomare to adopt certain measures which he deems an infringement of the rights guaranteed to Her Majesty under your treaty. But here, sir, I am directly at issue with him; for I contend—and I am prepared to prove my assertion by the authorities to which I have referred in my several letters (and these are, I believe, the most celebrated writers on international law)—that the Queen has not deviated one iota from her prerogative of sovereignty which was confirmed to her Majesty by the treaty which, to use her Majesty's words, she was compelled to sign in the month of September last.

"In my letter to Captain Vrignaud, hereinbefore referred to, I stated to him, that immediately upon my arrival here, and even before I had anchored, I received a letter from the Queen, in which she threw herself wholly on the protection of Great Britain, claiming the fulfilment of those solemn assurances which had been from time to time made to her father and herself by the British Government.

"Being in possession of those assurances, I considered it my imperative duty to act up to them, to the extent of my power, by submitting to the consideration of the Queen Pomare my best advice whenever her Majesty solicited it, whereby I know that it has been represented, that whilst the flag of France has been her Majesty's ostensible protector, that of Great Britain has virtually executed this duty. But, sir, even allowing this to be the fact, I feel and know that I have never exceeded the strict limits of my duty as a British officer, fulfilling, to the best of my abilities, the assurances of my Sovereign; and, however much her Majesty the Queen of Tahiti may have felt the truth of this statement, and that her having acted in accordance with it may, at times have been disagreeable to the provisionable government, who may have viewed the terms of the treaty differently from the Queen and myself, yet I confidently trust that I have acted rightly under the circumstances in which I have been placed, it having been my most anxious desire to do this: indeed, so sincerely do I hope that I shall have merited the approbation of my government, that were I in a precisely similar position to-morrow, I would closely adhere to the same course, be the consequences whatever they might.

"To refer more particularly to the existing treaty, your intimate knowledge of diplomacy must show you, sir, that, as I have just observed, it can have no validity in point of fact until it has been ratified by your Sovereign, nor, as regards me, until it has been acknowledged by mine. Hence in my counselling the Queen from time to time, agreeably to her Majesty's requests, I have only been duly carrying out, as I have already stated, the views and intentions of my government, by giving her Majesty all the protection of our good offices in the differences which unhappily exist between her Majesty and yourself as the representative of the King of the French in these seas; but in all my advice to Queen Pomare I have uniformly counselled her Majesty to confine the exercise of her prerogative, for the present, to the government of her own subjects solely, and this right was irrefutably secured to her Majesty by the treaty against which she so loudly complains, and which, if ratified by your government, will at once take from the Queen all her attributes as regards her foreign relations.

"The Queen, however, having most solemnly declared again and again, and which declarations having been transmitted by her, both to the King of the French as well as the Queen of England, that it was through fear, and fear alone, arising from the menaces that overwhelmed her, that her Majesty put her name with agonizing reluctance, as she herself states (and this is confirmed by those who were then around her), to the paper that was sent to her to sign, I feel convinced, sir, that when your Sovereign is made acquainted with this important fact, his Majesty will withhold his ratification until further explanation has been had on this grave question; and I feel equally satisfied, sir, that had you been fully acquainted with all the events that had occurred at that period near the Queen at Eimeo, you never would have sanctioned such proceedings being used towards her Majesty, and the more especially so, whilst you had borne in mind the delicate situation in which her Majesty then was: a situation which has ever claimed from men of every civilized country in the world protection, and kindness, and favour, and most of all from those of a nation which stands pre-eminent in all its chivalric gallantry towards that sex whom we all regard it to be our highest honour to guard from insult, and to shield from wrong.

"In addition to this painful circumstance, I have further to observe, that I have been credibly assured that, some days subsequent to Her Majesty having, after many hours' refusal, at length, through threats on the one side, and urgent importunities on the other, put her name to the first document that was forwarded to her at Eimeo (the treaty), and which act she did, as she then declared, and still declares, solely to save her subjects from the fire of your guns, a second (the proclamation) was laid before Her Majesty for her signature, and which at last Her Majesty also signed, through the menacing demands of the Consul of France; and these insulting threats were offered, it cannot be forgotten, at a time when the Queen's accouchement was hourly looked for, and in truth, within one hour of Her Majesty's signature being so unfeelingly and so harshly obtained, she was actually taken in labour, the pains of which were hastened, as it is universally believed, by the great distress of mind, together with the offensive conduct of the French Consul towards this unhappy, defenceless woman. And Her Majesty gave birth to a child, after great great suffering, on the following day."

IRELAND.

(From the Times, March 5.)

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR RIBANDISM.

Dublin, March 3.

A remarkable case arising out of this nefarious conspiracy was tried at the Meath assizes last week. A man named Lynch was indicted for Ribandism, the principal witness for the Crown being an informer, who for three years acted as parishmaster and paymaster of the association. *If* there is any credit to be placed on the evidence of this miscreant, the horrible revelations disclosed are of a nature calculated to arouse the worst fears of any man who may, even inadvertently, render himself obnoxious to this system of Irish Thuggism. In the course of his direct examination "Paymaster" Blake, (the informer) swore "that he had often issued money for assassinations!" and on his re-examination by Chief Justice Doherty he affirmed, "that any person joining the association can complain of such as are obnoxious to him, or supposed to be tyrannical, and can have them either illtreated, beaten, or murdered!" The jury, it will be seen from the abridged report subjoined, were discharged without agreeing to a verdict: but 11, it is stated, were for finding the prisoner guilty.

Richard Lynch was put to the bar, charged with "being an active and leading member of a certain illegal society called the Ribband Society, and having in his possession at Navan, on the 27th July last, a document containing passwords of said society.

Patrick Blake sworn and examined by Mr. Corballis, for the Crown: Was three years a member of the Riband Association; was parish master; was forced to join the society by the threats of the members: knows the prisoner at the bar, who was also a member of the society; recollects the 24th of July last, the prisoner on that day had come to Navan, to have a man named Cahill elected paymaster; saw papers with him on that occasion, and gave notice of the intended meeting and election to Captain Despard; was never promised any money by Captain Despard; was in prisoner's company from 1 till 2 o'clock on that day; the prisoner was arrested about 7 o'clock that evening; was arrested in consequence of the information given by witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gorman: Was a Ribandman; often issued money for assassinations; did not care who the party was that he brought the police on; was parish-master, and often had Riband papers in his possession, though not at all times; it was dangerous to carry papers; went to the police and told them that he would bring them on a party of Ribandmen; told the police that there was to be a meeting held at Navan on the 24th July, and that if they kept a good eye, "they would make a good haul;" was in the confidence of the police six months before; the police made three or four attempts before but failed, but not through his fault; Captain Despard is a great fool!—expected a reward if he proved his statements; Captain Despard told him that he would not see him at a loss for his time, if he did any service for the Government.

Mr. Alexander Egan, county inspector, sworn and examined.—Is in the police; was at the fair of Navan on the 24th July last; saw the prisoner there that day; the prisoner went into Reilly's public house; saw him come out of the house after 7 o'clock in the evening; it was quite light; when he came out of the house, he stood erect and looked about him; all the persons around were looking earnestly at him at the time; after some short time the prisoner put his hand up to his ear, and shook it there; the people all looked at him, and then separated in different directions, and a great many went towards the Bridewell, following the prisoner; Blake was in the rear of the prisoner at the time; went to the military barrack, and coming back met Blake and the prisoner on the Kells road; gave directions to have Lynch arrested; he was brought to the barrack and searched; there were three papers found on him in witness's presence; prisoner admitted two of the papers were his, but he said he knew nothing about the third, and attempted to snatch it.

Constable Carolan sworn.—Saw the prisoner with strangers in the town of Navan; there was one man with him in Reilly's public house; saw him in Reilly's public-house, and Timmins' public-house, and in Mathews' eating-house; he was speaking to a stranger there; saw him at Garrard's, of Navan-bridge; there were two men with him; they were strangers, and four or five went in after him one by one, and came out after him in the same manner; was present when the passwords in the paper produced were found on the prisoner in the police barrack; the paper produced is the one, which was as follows:—

"How doo you doo Mr
quite contented
in what cause
in your present laws
are you persevering
my cause is glat."

(These pass-words, the witness Blake swore, were for the months of May to August, 1843.)

The case for the Crown having closed, Mr. O'Gorman addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

Several persons testified to the good character of the prisoner.

Mr. Brewster rose and pointed out to the jury the enormity of the offence of the prisoner, and the dangerous system it supported, and also alluded to the prisoner having denied that particular paper, and having attempted to snatch it out of the hands of Mr. Egan in the barrack.

Justice Doherty recalled the witness Blake, who stated that he saw three or four papers with the prisoner, who said that business had not gone on right, as Byrne had not come. Cahill would have been elected a delegate and paymaster of the assassins in place of Byrne, if he had come. Any person joining the association can complain of any person who is obnoxious or supposed tyrannical, and can have him either illtreated, beaten, or murdered. The signal for dispersion is to stroke the whisker on the left side of the head.

The Judge then charged the jury, and said he had had a great deal of experience of the Riband trials through this country, but never heard such appalling evidence of the system of Ribandism as was given on this trial, and that all the horrors of the Whiteboys' Association, from all we have heard of it, were innocent diversions to the terrible working of the system, on a member of which they were now called on to adjudicate.

The jury returned into court after an hour's absence, and not having agreed, they were discharged.

THE IRISH CONSPIRATORS.

(From the Times.)

When notice was originally served on the Dublin Repealers, that they were to be prosecuted at the suit of the Crown, the first exclamation raised by them and their friends was, "Oh, that's all a joke—there can be no such intention—Ministers dare not do it." As the matter began to look a little serious, the cry was changed:—"Oh, we'll take care that the trials shall last these six months, for thousands of witnesses are to be supœnaed from among the millions who have attended the monster meetings." Next, there were to be heated for evasion and delay an entire furnace full of irons, of the most novel and ingenious manufacture. The indictment was irregular—the panel was to be quashed—the trials were to commence *de novo*—another whole year was to be consumed—and, as the grand move of all, the Catholics of both countries were to rise as one man, to resist their infamous "exclusion" from the jury-box, and to avenge their insulted honour.

These threats failing, and after the trials did actually commence, objections and complaints were multiplied; the stream of abuse and violence ran the stronger, the more the ground was narrowed. The witnesses of the Crown could not be contradicted; on the side of the prisoners, therefore, none were called; speeches were delivered, long, loud, and manifold; the jury were charged, and the culprits were found guilty.

Then came a new and strange phenomenon. Men convicted by law took their seats as convicts among the legislators of the land: they made speeches inculpatory of the proceedings under which they had been found guilty. Ever since, they have, most of them, been daily going back to Ireland, calling round them fresh assemblages of uncured Repealers and by a series of inflammatory boasts or murmurs inciting them to a renewal of those disorders for which their own approaching sentence now hangs over their heads.

To show how little has even yet been done in the way of moral medicine for this popular delusion and insanity, the disaffected press is, at this moment, as wild in its extravagancies as at any former period. Actually, late as is the hour, we find the same course of unseemly swagger, and foolish as well as fruitless bullying, resorted to that was practised by O'Connell while he was still unprosecuted, and when he cried out, "I dare the Government to go to law with me." They did go to law, however. The like attempts at intimidation were practised upon the jury, who were first told, that "no jury could venture to find a verdict of guilty." But a verdict of guilty was found; and now the song is, the "Crown will not dare to execute *judgment* on "the traversers.

Now, setting aside the good taste, and the comeliness of such rhodomontade, is it not most absurd for men to threaten those who have, figuratively speaking, the rope about their necks? For where is the common sense of all this immodest violence? The parties to it must have seen that the Government and the Parliament were little affected by it at an earlier stage of those proceedings; that when the agitation was apparently most flourishing, it was censured in Parliament, denounced from the Throne, proclaimed against, prosecuted, convicted—and all in spite of the bitterest execrations, the fiercest menaces, and the most arrogant scorn.

They should not, therefore, hollon while yet in the very thick of the forest.

The penal laws of this country are not framed in a spirit of gratuitous hatred or revenge. Nothing so inhuman as mere vindictiveness could have actuated the Queen's Ministers in commanding these prosecutions; nothing like personal hostility to O'Connell can be supposed to mingle with their motives in calling for judgment, any more than it did in determining the jury to bring in their verdict, or that it will govern the Judge in pronouncing sentence on the prisoners. Were the Ministers in any case to have betrayed such a disgraceful sentiment, public opinion would on the instant have condemned and deserted them: but the appeal to law was a solemn and long-neglected duty, reluctantly, and too slowly performed—a heavy debt to public justice, to the safety of the State, to the peace and order of society. There was universal distrust throughout the nation—a confidence rather in the agitators of the realm, than in its protectors—an extreme dread of disturbance, insurrection, convulsion, and dismemberment of the empire. What were individual sympathies or antipathies weighed against such considerations? Well, but could anything have been so ruinous as the slightest manifestation of alarm, or weakness, on the part of the Queen's ministers? Their delay to prosecute was full of danger; their shrinking from any feasible means of success in their prosecution would have been fraught with still more serious evil; but what would all such qualms have been, compared with a pusillanimous hesitation to punish such persevering and incorrigible malpractices, made unquestionable in the eye of the world, after years of disgraceful impunity?

No—this unwise imitation of Lord Normanby—this abuse of mercy, will not answer, if the Queen's Government do not mean to publish a reward for systematic contempt of the laws, disloyalty to the Monarch, and outrage on the peace of the community. What thanks, besides, would be gained, or what particle of credit, for an *exercise of mock lenity in such an instance*? Why, the accomplices of the disclosed conspiracy have already construed the matter by anticipation. They have told you that you *dare not* punish. If you fail to execute the sentence, they will have made good their accusation, and will boast that you spared by virtue of your own terrors, not from regard to what the criminals might suffer. We tell Ministers, if they fear to carry into effect that sentence, whatever it may be, which the Judges shall have promulgated, they may as well proclaim at once to all Her Majesty's subjects, that "In Ireland," as Lord Wellesley said, it is "less dangerous to defy the laws than to enforce them."

We have asked what feeling of gratitude will requite such a timorous misapplication for the prerogative of mercy? and we answer our own question, by referring to a legislative, not a judicial, act—namely, the relief-bill of 1829. There it was not charged upon Government beforehand, that it would not dare to refuse emancipation; but it was broadly (and we always thought inconsiderately for a statesman so practical) acknowledged by the illustrious Duke of Wellington, himself the emancipatory Minister, that if he had any longer withheld it, Ireland would have been in rebellion. We have with all deference, called this an inconsiderate speech; for see what use has been made of it. It has served for a text to all agitators and sedition brewers, from that hour to this, to encourage each other, and their followers in a course of incessant and harrassing turbulence—as thus:—"It was we, the Irish, that extorted emancipation, by our own bravery and vigour—we owe nothing for it to the people of England, who opposed it to the last; and we owe as little to the Tory Ministers, who in their very speeches confessed the truth—did homage to our resistless power, and published to mankind that it was from dread, not free will, they unfettered us."

Now, nothing could be more impolitic than such an avowel by any Minister, even had the assertion been true. But it was *not* true. The Duke of Wellington had no fear of rebellion at that moment, whatever he might have had after the French and Belgian revolutions, which he could not, or would not then foresee. The power which really carried emancipation was an English—not an Irish—power. It was the Herculean force of public opinion in *this* country, not in Ireland; it was the British mind, gradually brought round by its own internal faculty, and wrought upon for the best part of an entire generation by the manly reasonings of an independent and enlightened press, that flung off at last the prejudices which had been fostered by traditions of a century, and laws no longer adapted to an existing era—which, in fine, told the Ministry soberly but firmly,—"The penal laws have ceased to be useful." The Minister, sagacious under ordinary circumstances, was overmatched by the position wherein he found himself. He was loath to recognise as a commanding proof that his own opinions had become obsolete among the people of England, and that he could no longer enforce them to stem the advancing current of liberality. In spite, therefore, of what fact, and principle, and well-understood greatness would have dictated—namely, the confession of a change in public sentiment throughout England adverse to his own—this eminent man found himself constrained to set up a mortifying scarecrow—namely, "Irish Rebellion,"—and sacrificed a demonstrable reality to a mere expedient, short-lived in its usefulness, because in its essence factitious.

Here, again, as we have hinted, in a case of much smaller dimensions, the active portion of the democratic functionaries in Ireland are now trying a similar experiment to their former one—they attempt to force by intimidation the impunity of crime, as they before did the repeal of disabilities; and when they have succeeded, if succeed they must, they will ascribe the result of their own prowess, and deny all gratitude to the moderation or good-will of others.

We say, therefore, that to rule Ireland with temper, equity, and liberality, as has ever been the rule of dominion we have never ceased to inculcate, is a different thing from cutting the reins of justice, and suffering sedition and licentiousness to propel or obstruct, at their own caprices, the course and action of this great empire. We call upon Her Majesty's Ministers to be no more swayed now by the clamour against prosecution. They have appealed to the laws, and the laws have responded to them. Let the Ministers prove true to the judicial power of the State, as it has proved true to them. To relax the laws is not to administer them in mercy: for it is not mercy, but cruelty to the public, to strip the people of protection by taking away discouragement from crime. We repeat, therefore, *execute the laws*. "Be just, and *fear* not."

TRIAL OF COLD WATER AS A REMEDY FOR SUPPOSED DISEASE.

DEATH.—POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.

To the Editor of the Lancet.

Sir,—The following case of what literally is cold water murder, having recently come under my observation, I beg to send its history to you, for insertion in the *Lancet.*

Mr. C., ætat. 52, a highly respectable druggist, residing in the Market Place, Nottingham, having slight headache, but not suffering under any serious indisposition, was induced—by reading several popular treatises on hydropathy, which he perused with great interest, and in the statements of which he placed a blind and credulous faith—to avail himself of the advice therein contained, and to commence the treatment recommended by them. Previously to the commencement of this, Mr. C. had been accustomed to take one glass of ale at dinner and one at supper, with an occasional glass of wine once or twice a week, but was a man of great regularity, very domestic, and of spare frame. During the last days of August he commenced the cold water plan of treatment (discontinuing all fermented drinks), by swallowing, during the day, from seven to eight pints of cold water, sponging night and morning, and taking a considerable amount of exercise. This system was continued until the commencement of December, when Mr. C. began to find himself becoming thinner and weaker; that the quantity of urine passed was disproportionately great to even the large quantity of water taken; that the tongue became red and dry, the thirst excessive, attended with a dry state of the skin. From this time it is impossible to ascertain the quantity of water drank, as Mr. C.'s thirst induced him to take it in greater quantities, and drink more frequently than he had previously done.

This state of affairs continued until Thursday, the 21st of December, when, for the first time, he sought a medical opinion, and called in his usual medical attendant, Mr. Hawkesley, a surgeon of very extensive practice in the town, who found him with the following symptoms:—Exhaustion very great; much emaciation; pulse small, feeble, and fluttering, beating seventy-two in a minute; skin cold and dry; the thirst and appetite very great; lower extremeties cold; urine in great quantity, he having passed for some time from five to six quarts during twenty-four hours, limpid, insipid to the taste, reaction on test paper acid, specific gravity 19·25. Notwithstanding the frequent use of stimulants, these symptoms continued, with little or no improvement, until the Wednesday following, when the stomach became very irritable, and vomiting commenced, solids as well as liquids being rejected. I was then desired to visit him, and found him in the state described above. An opiate was prescribed; effervescing medicine, with hydrocyanic acid, and the tincture of sesquichloride of iron, to be taken as frequently as the state of the stomach would permit; beef tea, brandy, with soda water, and small portions of food. Mr. C. passed a good night, and appeared better during the next day but towards the evening the vomiting returned with increased frequency, and continued during the greater part of the night, until completely relieved by the frequent administration of one drop of creosote. Nevertheless, the exhaustion increased, although stimuli were used very freely, both internally and externally; these had the effect of rousing him for a brief period, but every effort to rally him for any continued time proved unsuccessful; he gradually sank, and died at half-past one o'clock, p.m., on Friday.

The autopsy was made early in the morning of the 31st of December, by Mr. Sibson, in the presence of Dr. Percy, of Birmingham, Mr. Hawksley, and myself.

The brain presented no appearance of disease, was tolerably firm and consistent. Viscera of the chest; heart pale and flabby, very slight pleuritic adhesions on the left side; lungs generally œdematous. No effusion into the thoracic cavity; the viscera presented generally a pale anæmiated appearance. The mucous membrane of the stomach injected from the effects of the vomiting; mucous membrane of the whole intestinal tract softened. The kidneys rather more deep in colour than usual, soft in texture, and, on their section, presenting numerous small bloody points. The urinary bladder empty and contracted. Other viscera in a healthy condition. No abnormal effusion.

The preceding case presents an example of the effects of large quantities of cold water, long continued, being taken into the system. It is quite clear that the constant call upon the action of the kidneys, from the quantity of liquid taken, eventually brought on a super-excitement of their natural functions, and induced diabetes, from the exhausting effects of which, upon the general constitution, the patient sank. The examination of the body proved the existence of no organic disease. The softening of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, may justly be attributed to the debilitating effects wrought upon the blood from its extreme dilution by the quantity of liquid taken. This respected gentlemen, this father of a family, this valuable member of society, might, as the examination proves, have lived to the usual age of man (or perhaps beyond it, for his mother is now living at the advanced age of eighty-seven), but for the unfortunate monomania which beset him, and which made him one of the victims of this now prevailing and rapidly increasing folly of the present day, the cold water mania.

It is a little creditable to the boasted intelligence of our countrymen, that Great Britain should, in the nineteenth century, be still acknowledged as the El Dorado of quacks, the paradise of charlatans. Let any proposition, however absurd,—perhaps the more irrational it is the more credence it obtains,—emanate from any part of the world, designing and desperate men immediately appropriate it here, make it a source of profit to themselves, unscrupulous of the injury they may be inflicting on others, but knowing they have a rich mine to work in the gullibility of a certain portion of the public, which must bring to them that which alone they covet so much—gold.

A few years have seen the rise and fall of Saint John Long's inhalations and embrocations, of Morison's Pills, of Mesmerism, of homœopathy, of the brandy-and-salt mania, and of numerous other quackeries. All of these have had innumerable advocates, and many of them victims. Their diminished heads are all hidden, however, under a sheet of water—that which has been christened by the name of "hydropathy," and well named too, for literally translated, this term means *water disease.*

Hydropathy is now the panacea for all ills, the remedy for every disease, and moreover, the exclusive one, none being required but water—only water. It might be supposed that all diseases were composed of nothing but fire, which alone can be destroyed or extinguished by water.

After a few years, it may with safety be prophesied that the existence of a folly so extreme as this will scarcely be believed, unless some of the hydropathic establishments, which on a larger or smaller scale, exist in most of our more important towns, should remain as monuments of bygone and almost incredible infatuation. But if it is to be lamented that a quackery so baneful to health—so dangerous, from the extreme manner in which it is applied—as hydropathy (I admire the name,) should receive credence with a certain portion of the public, what terms of indignation can be found sufficiently strong to apply to advocates who, to the disgrace of those Universities where they obtained their degrees, still continue members of our honourable profession? In what words shall we speak of those who, pandering, for the sake of filthy gain, to this credulous spirit, publish, in every manner, plausible and sophistical arguments, and pretended facts, with the sole object of bringing to themselves *gain*, though to *others* loss of health, if not of life.

The press, in every sense of the word, inundated with their publications. The subject of the preceding case owes his death solely to the reading of these, with a too apt belief that they "*must* be true," emanating, apparently, from respectable physicians or surgeons, or at least from those who have the assurance—the unblushing assurance, to appear as such, by appending the letters "M.D." &c., to their names. The majority of these unhydropathic doctors, being well educated, they cannot exculpate their conduct, by throwing over themselves the shield of ignorance. They are not fools, but wise enough in their generation and in worldly cunning. Not being fools, then, I will leave others to decide what substantive will best express their proper appellation. Many respectable members of our profession have long looked with mingled pity and sorrow upon the suffering victims of this water-drenching treatment. They have acted upon the *populus vult decipi decipiatur* principle, and have waited, expecting that the water-bubble would burst, and that whole system would gradually be immured in that contemptuous tomb of all the Capulets in which so many of its predecessors have been interred. I have participated in those feelings, and have refrained from making any observations to destroy that which has appeared to be so likely to be its own annihilator, if left peaceably to itself; yet the case I have related is so striking in its course, and so fearful in its termination, that I have considered it a duty incumbent upon me to give it publicity.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

R. S. HUTCHINSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Sen. Physician to the General Hospital, near Nottingham.

Nottingham, Jan. 1, 1844.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The Government report of the war and navy departments of the United States gives as the naval force of that Power a total number of 76 vessels of various descriptions. Of these there is one three-decker of 120 guns; nine ships of the line, 90 guns each; one razee of 54 guns; twelve 52 gun frigates; one 50 gun frigate; two 48 gun frigates; eleven first-class sloops-of-war 24 guns each; three 22 gun sloops; five 16 gun sloops; two sloops for store-ships, 6 guns each. There are also four first-class sloops on the stocks nearly ready for launching. Eleven 10 gun brigs and schooners; three ditto, used as store-ships, and one for a receiving vessel at Charleston. There are likewise four small schooners employed as packets or receiving vessels.

The steam navy consists of the *Mississippi* of 12 guns, the *Princeton*, (Erickson's propellor), of 12 guns; the *Fulton*, of 8 guns; the *Michigan*, of 6 guns, an iron steamer, built and recently launched on Lake Erie, can carry 14 guns, but her present armament is two 64 paixhan guns and four 32-pound carronades; the *Union*, of 4 guns, (with Hunter's submerged wheels) and the *Poinsett*, of 2 guns. A contract has been made to build an iron steamer at Pittsburg, of 1000 tons, to sail at the rate of nine miles per hour, with steam, and to cost 150,000 dollars. A small iron steamer of galvanised iron has been ordered to be built at Washington, but suspended for want of means.

On the stock are—the *Vermont* and *Virginia*, each 90 guns, at Boston; the *Alabama*, 90 guns, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the *New York*, 90 guns, at Norfolk; the *Santee*, frigate, 52 guns, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and the *Sabine*, frigate, 52 guns, at New York.

Six sloops of war are ordered to be built, two have been launched, and others are ready for launching. The *Washington*, 74, was broken up; the *Hudson* is unfit for repair; and the *Franklin*, 74, and *Independence* are at Charleston, waiting more favourable times to be repaired.

For the ensuing year the following force is proposed to be employed:—

For the home squadron—3 frigates, 6 sloops, 2 steamers, and 5 brigs and schooners; making in all 16 vessels.

For the Mediterranean—3 frigates, 4 sloops, 1 brig, and 1 store ship—9 vessels.

For the coast of Africa—4 sloops, 2 brigs or schooners, and 1 store ship—7 vessels.

For the coast of Brazil—2 frigates, 3 sloops, 1 brig, and 1 store ship—7 vessels.

For the Pacific—3 frigates, 4 sloops, 2 brigs or schooners, and 1 store-ship—10 vessels.

For the East Indies—2 frigates, 2 sloops, 1 brig, and 1 store-ship—6 vessels.

For the Lakes—1 steamer.

For special service—the steamers *Mississippi*, *Princeton*, and *Union*, and the small iron steamer now building at the navy-yard, Washington.

The King of Sweden.—*A-propos* of tattooing, it is affirmed that the King of Sweden's physicians were astonished the other day, on bleeding his Majesty, to find the words "*Liberté! Egalité! ou la Mort!*" very legibly stained on his arm. They could not recover from their amazement. Charles John has been so long a king that it is forgotten that he began by being a mere hero, and he is so good a king, that one cannot persuade oneself that he was formerly so good a Republican.—*Paris Letter.*

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